

# The HATCHET

Vol. 66, No. 7

The George Washington University — Washington D.C.

Thursday, October 16, 1969



GW SOPHOMORE FELICE ESPOSITO, dressed as a bloodied Vietnamese peasant, leads yesterday's march from the University to Selective Service Headquarters. Esposito is flanked by freshmen Andrew Miller and Mark Horowitz, carrying a mock

coffin. An estimated 3000 persons marched the four blocks and later returned to the University to hear an address by leading anti-war critic, Dr. Benjamin Spock.

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P.7 - Protestors of all ages, professions and political viewpoints turned out across the nation in support of the Moratorium.

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P.9 - Dr. Benjamin Spock, speaking to a huge gathering behind the library, blasted American foreign policy as a "fraud."

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# Bulletin Board

Thursday, Oct. 16

**THE COMMITTEE on Mental Health of the Community Relations Committee** will meet at 8:30 pm. in the Informal Lounge of Thurston Hall for all interested in doing volunteer work with mentally disturbed children.

**SUPPORT the grape boycott!** Manuel Vasquez, D.C. representative of the Farm Workers will speak and show a film in Government 1 at 9:30.

**THE GW Young Democrats** will have an important general meeting on Thursday at 8:30 in Corcoran 319. Committee assignments will be made, a special election discussion, school board race, and the upcoming convention.

**PHI ETA SIGMA**, freshman men's honorary, will hold its election of officers at 4:00 pm. in Monroe 3A. All members are urged to attend.

**THE INTERNATIONAL Student Society** will sponsor a coffee hour this Thursday and every Thursday thereafter. All interested students are invited. 4:00 - 5:00 in International Student Lounge, 2129 G St., NW.

**ALL GRADUATE men** are invited to a wine and cheese party to be held in the formal lounge of Strong Hall at 8:30pm.

**ECHOES**, the junior women's honorary will hold a meeting Thursday, Oct. 16, at 8:00pm. in Strong Hall. If you are unable to attend, please contact Judy Moer at Strong Hall.

**ECTC meets tonight at 7:30pm.** at Morgan School, Champlain and Florida NW. Students from Georgetown, GW and other schools should be present to discuss action to prevent construction of the Three Sisters Bridge. See Mal Davis at the UCF office (FE-0182).

**THE CHRISTIAN Science Organization** will meet today at a new time (5:45) in the Religion Dept., Building O, Thursday. All are welcome.

**THE FIRST meeting of the Social Committee of the University Center Program Board** will be held this evening at 8:30pm. in the formal lounge of Thurston Hall. For further information contact Laurel Milcoff, 223-6550 x510.

**FAIL SAFE** will be shown on Thursday at 7:30 and 10:00 in Building 103 H (ART Department). Admission \$5.00.

**THE YOUNG Americans for Freedom** will hold a meeting at 8:30 in Monroe 104. Phillip Luce, National College Director of YAF, will speak.

Friday, Oct. 17

**PROFESSOR of American History and Civilization J. Saunders Redding** will speak on Negro Culture in American

History at the Hillel Snackbar at noon.

Saturday, Oct. 18

**THERE WILL be a graduate student social** at the Newman Center (2210 F St., NW) tonight at 8pm. All grad students are invited.

Sunday, Oct. 19

**HEBREW professor Jacob Lorch** will speak on "Reflections of an Atheist on Mt. Sinai" at the Hillel House, noon.

Monday, Oct. 20

**THE STUDENT Academic Committee** will meet on Monday, Oct. 20, at 9:00 in Government 1. Discussion will include the new grading system, proposals for the elimination of requirements, the problems with introductory courses, the free university and experimental courses. Working groups will be formed to deal with educational reform. All interested members of the community should attend.

**ALPHA PHI OMEGA** will hold its election of new officers on Monday, Oct. 20, at 8:30pm. in Government 102. All members are urged to attend.

**VIN ET FROMAGE (Wine and Cheese)** presents a film on Picasso at 9pm. at the PIT (2210 F St.). There is a \$5.00 cover.

## Notes

**ALL STUDENT organizations** wishing office space in the University Center must fill out request forms. These forms can be picked up on the 4th floor of Rice Hall from the University Center Director's secretary. The deadline for turning them in is October 24.

**THE PROGRAM Board Speakers Committee** needs you. Help is needed in selection of speakers, arrangements, publicity and receptions for speakers coming on the GW campus. Call Jon Cohan, Chairman, at 296-3561 or 676-7470.

**INFORMAL sorority rush** begins Monday, Oct. 20. All interested girls must sign up in Miss Larabee's office, 4th floor, Rice Hall.

**THE WHITE RACISM course** at Federal City College is open to GW students who would like to register. If interested, see Trisha Horton or Mal Davis at the UGF Office, 2123 G St. (FE-0182).

**JUNIOR VARSITY CHEERLEADING** tryouts will start Oct. 20. Practices will be from 4:00pm to 6:00pm Oct. 20-24 and Oct. 27-31 behind the library.

**THE PUBLIC Relations Committee of the University** is in dire need of talented and vivacious people. Please contact Sheila Burnbach at 223-0177 if you are talented and/or vivacious.

**PETITIONING** is now open for membership in the Order of Scarlet, sophomore and junior men's honorary society. Petitions will be available in the Student Activities Office, 2127 G St. from now until 5pm Friday, Oct. 24.

**COMING --- HOMECOMING.** Several positions for the weekend activities are open. Pick up applications in the Student Activities Office, and return completed forms by Friday, Oct. 17, at which time an interview will be arranged.

## New Law Newspaper To Appear Monday

by Steve Ross

Hatchet Staff Writer

**GW Law School's newspaper, The Advocate**, will make its first appearance on Monday, Oct. 20.

Third year law student **Craig Miller** is the paper's editor-in-chief.

The theme of the paper, as expressed in its opening editorial, is participation. Space in the paper will be offered to all ideas relevant to the law school and any other issues which the paper discusses.

According to Miller, law students must get away from "herd mentality." Instead, the Advocate is trying to emphasize new activism of law students.

Law students today, according to Miller, are becoming more active in their communities. The image of the hermitical law student constantly studying is no longer valid, he said.

In contrast to previous law school publications which

## USSR Mistreats Jews Levin Tells Hillel

by Amy Sussman

"**THE JEWISH religion** is treated worse than any other religion in the Soviet Union today," Georgetown professor Louis Levin told a Hillel gathering last Friday.

Levin, an authority on Soviet Jewry, traced the historical background of conditions under Czarist rule. "The Russian Imperial Government has always been anti-Semitic, therefore the economic situation of the Jews in Russia was terrible," he explained.

The Revolution brought on a new wave of hope, Levin said, as the Communists promised to establish a fraternal brotherly order of religious and national groups within the domain of Russia.

"Today, Hebrew culture is being proscribed and Jewish

national culture repressed," Dr. Levin maintained. "To be a religious person in Russia is like being a member of the Communist party in the United States."

The desire of the Jews in Russia to maintain a living culture, he explained, is evidenced by their constant requests for matzos on Passover and for the printing of a more modern edition of prayer books. Thus far, Levin said, these requests have been carried out to the extent that these commodities have been provided, but in such rare supply that few practicing Jews have been able to glean any advantage from them.

"Why have you forgotten us?" has become the constant cry of the Soviet Jews to the Free World, especially America. Dr. Levin feels that it remains the moral obligation of the American Jewish public, specifically the student population, to petition the Russian Embassy for the rights of their Soviet brothers.

Dr. Levin termed the mistreatment of the Jews a "form of genocide, a subtle forced assimilation." To combat the Russian treatment of the Jewish population many petitions have been served and rallies organized. A firm advocate of such measures, Dr. Levin concluded, "It is our obligation, then, to make people aware that there is a denial of Jewish rights in the U.S.S.R.; we must have the gates of Russia opened to the Jews."

Dozens of GW students marched to the Soviet embassy on Sunday. A petition complaining of Jewish repression in Russia was presented to an embassy official, who refused to accept it.

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## HATCHET

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## At Three Sisters Bridge Construction

# Mass Arrests Delay Continued Demonstrations

by Curtis Mackey  
Hatchet Staff Writer

THREE SISTERS BRIDGE construction continued yesterday despite the arrests of more than 120 protestors who attempted to halt work at the Georgetown site. Nearly a quarter of those arrested were GW students.

All were charged with disorderly conduct and were later released following payment of a \$10 per person fine.

Two rallies were staged at the bridge site; one in the morning at which about 80 protestors were arrested and another in the afternoon when some 40 students were arrested.

It was the third consecutive day in which protestors attempted to halt construction on the bridge. Police warned the demonstrators Tuesday that they would be arrested if they appeared at the site again.

More than 200 area residents and students from GW, Georgetown and Catholic Universities marched to the construction site around 10 a.m. and remained until police cleared them out at about 11:30 a.m. It was the largest group to protest since construction began on Monday and the first time that arrests were made at the site.

Led by Georgetown student Matthew Andrae, chairman of the D.C. Students on the Transportation Crisis, the group surrounded bulldozers and climbed into a culvert pipe, chanting, "Power to the people, stop the bridge," and "Two, four, six, eight, smash the bridge it's not too late."



Protestors against the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge prevented work from progressing Wednesday morning until they were forcibly removed by police.

"It's not you we're against," one of the group told a crane operator who threatened to lift the culvert pipe the students had entered. "It's Broyhill and the fat cats who're profiting from this thing that we're against."

Another student told a worker, "This is the only recourse we have since we have no representation in the District. We don't want to see our homes bulldozed over to make room for a 10 lane highway."

The workers were unshaken, even amused, by the protestors. "I don't blame them for coming out here," said one bulldozer operator. "I used to live in

Arlington and I used to come out here a lot. It was a good place to have a party or bring a girl. The freeway will ruin that."

When a construction manager ordered him to move his bulldozer and students surrounded the machine, the operator shouted, "I'm not running this thing with this damned crowd around."

About an hour after the protestors had entered the construction area, three paddy wagons and a number of Special Operations Division police arrived. As the police backed the wagons toward the students, Andrae shouted for them to

hold their ground because "the pigs are just trying to intimidate us."

Nevertheless, the students began retreating and more paddy wagons arrived to push them back. Those students who decided to remain sat down in

front of a row of culvert pipes, linked arms and chanted, "No more pigs in our community."

Inspector Maynard E. Pitts of the Metropolitan Police Department warned the protestors three times that they would be arrested if they remained in the area.

For the next 20 minutes the students chanted and watched as more police arrived and lined up opposite them. According to a police official, there were 40 to 50 police in the area.

At 11:30, Pitts ordered the police to "move in." Demonstrators offered little resistance as police began selecting them from the edges of the crowd and loading the protestors into the police vans. Eight vans were filled with about 80 students.

Among those arrested were GW Moratorium Committee Chairman Mike Mazloff, one of the first demonstrators in the area, and Hatchet photographer Mark Hess. Sammie A. Abbott, publicity director of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis (ECTC) was also arrested. Abbott has been with the ECTC since it was founded five years ago to

(See ARRESTS, p. 6)

## 'Communist Threat' Luce Topic for YAF

EX-COMMUNIST Phillip Luce, now college director for the ultra-conservative Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), will speak tonight at 8:30 in Monroe 104.

Luce, who once traveled to Cuba when he was a self-styled Marxist, will speak on the Communist threat to the nation's campuses.

The speech will highlight the first public meeting for GW's YAF chapter, which was formed earlier this month by Young Republican Vice President Ed Grebow. YAF members are

hoping to increase membership tonight after a two week period of "encouraging" student support.

Luce, colorful and long-haired, wrote earlier this year in a YAF flyer that "the battle lines are drawn. The New Left, in all its various hues of crimson, is determined to destroy society."

He described his group as "the only nationwide youth organization that has taken on both the New Left terrorists and the political collectivists who would destroy our country."

## Linton Academic Reforms

# Faculty Debate Expected

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE faculty will meet tomorrow at 2:15 p.m. to consider proposals made by Dean Calvin Linton for changes in academic requirements and a motion by Prof. John F. Latimer for the establishment of a new major field in Classics.

A proposal that would allow students to receive a degree in Liberal Studies, without a major field concentration, is expected to be debated. This was one of the more surprising changes offered by the Dean in a memorandum he sent to the faculty last August 18. Other ideas of the Dean which may be discussed are the abolition of the "upper" and "lower" divisions which now split the College, the elimination of all "lower division" requirements and the adoption of the requirements of a student's major field department as the basis for any specific course requirements.

Prof. Latimer reported that his proposal for a major in Classics is the result of suggestions made in the last two or three years by students in the Classics department. He explained that currently students must either major in Latin or in Classical Archeology and Greek.

Some students, he continued, do not want to concentrate to this extent in either of these areas. Latimer said a major simply in Classics—which would require a knowledge of both Latin and Greek—would offer a wider choice of subject matter than do either of the old majors.

Prof. Latimer also reported that the Classics Department will soon offer two new courses, "The Legacy of Greece" and "The Legacy of Rome," which will explore the contributions of the two cultures to modern ways of life. Latimer is chairman of the department.

About two years ago an attempt at extensive curricular change was made at GW, based on the philosophy of extending, rather than relaxing, specific requirements for a degree. The attempt did not succeed.

A highly placed member of the University administration told the Washington Post that he expects opposition to the changes from "those departments which feel they have a vested interest in keeping requirements. Where you have a department that feels it depends on a requirement to get students, you may meet resistance."

This Friday's meeting will not be open to students.

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Program Board

# Center Needs Volunteers

by Sheila Birnbach  
Center Public Relations Rep.  
THE UNIVERSITY CENTER Program Board committees have begun functioning, and they are planning a series of programs which are designed to be of social, academic and cultural enjoyment to GW students.

The Political Affairs Committee, chaired by Phil Rhoads, will sponsor an Economics Day on October 21. A symposium discussion will be conducted by the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and several of his subordinates on "United States Economic Foreign Policy." This will be in the West Auditorium of the State Department.

That evening at 8, domestic economic policy will be discussed by a top Administration official in Lisner Auditorium. GW students will be admitted free to this symposium, but there will be only a limited number of seats available.

Those students who want to serve the people of Washington's inner city can work on any of several programs organized by the Community Relations Committee under Alan Honorof. Honorof is planning to provide recreation and therapy for mentally retarded children in the District. A meeting to advance this program will be held in Thurston's formal lounge at 8:30 p.m., October 16.

The Community Relations Committee has also voiced a need for students willing to provide psychiatric therapy to children and adolescents in D.C. General Hospital or to help mentally retarded adults at St. Elizabeth's; Spanish speaking students to teach first aid to the Spanish-speaking people of the city; and volunteers to aid a Red Cross blood donor program or to counsel children who are in trouble with the law but who are too young to be prosecuted.

The Social Committee, under

the direction of Laurel Milcoff, will sponsor mixers throughout the year, will run Homecoming Weekend and will help plan activities for the Center's opening week. Those interested in working on these events are urged to attend a meeting this Thursday in the informal lounge of Superdorm at 8:30.

The Program Board has already begun its Thursday night movie series as well as an Art Film Festival which sponsors films twice daily in Lisner's Dimock Gallery.

## Liquor License Granted

# Center Near Completion

"THE CONSTRUCTION of the university center has finally passed into the last phase of completion," Boris Bell, director of the University Center said Monday at a meeting of the Center Governing Board. John Einbinder, University business manager, also spoke at the meeting and told Board members the planned schedule for the building's final items such as carpeting and furnishing. "The bookstore," he added, "will be able to begin bringing in supplies shortly. Nevertheless, it will not be opened to the students until two weeks before February registration."

In addition, Einbinder said

that a security guard would be posted to prevent vandalism once furnishings and other items were brought into the building.

One of the aspects of the center discussed was student employment. Kathy Bernard of the bookstore committee mentioned the job opportunity es available in the Center and the difficulties involved in securing part of their funds. She also mentioned that once they received these funds they might not be able to fill the open positions because of a lack of students from the work-study program.

"After the funds are allocated in January we will print wage guidelines in which we will describe the types of jobs that will be available to the students," Miss Bernard continued.

A report on a liquor license for the University was given by John Williams of the Operations Board. He said that there will be a special building outside the Center for receptions of various sorts where liquor may be served. The license will be a general one so as to include both hard and soft liquor, he clarified.

The maintenance contract for the center building was also discussed. The three bids given

# Maury Hall Charges Dropped Against Four

THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S office dropped charges of unlawful entry and destruction of property against four of the five defendants arrested after the April 23 occupation of GW's Sino-Soviet Institute.

Dave Phillips, William A. Smiley, Lincoln Pain, and Christopher Webber forfeited \$10 to the charge of disorderly conduct in Judge Tim Murphy's Court of General Sessions Tuesday.

H. John Cantini, GW's Vice-President for Administration commented

yesterday that "as is common in criminal cases, the attorneys for the defense and for the prosecution to negotiate prior to the trial to settle on the lesser charges."

Although Cantini had no comment as to why the University agreed to the lesser charges, defendant Phillips reasoned that "the University really botched it up - they realized that the charges were seven months old, that when they asked us to leave the building by 3:00a.m. we did, that their charges of destruction were bullshit, and that they couldn't prove that I'd unlawfully conspired to commit disturbances because I wasn't even in town."

Phillips, a former campus activist, commented that his "political activities are slowly sinking into the West," and that he is currently travelling to London to become the lead singer in a new British blues group.

Charges against Kathy Wilkerson, the fifth defendant and a national SDS officer reportedly arrested during the recent Chicago conspiracy trials demonstrations, were deferred to an Oct. 28 trial.

## Medical School Prof Honored

A GW Med School professor, Dr. Brian Blades, was the first recipient of the annual Statesmen in Medicine award. The award, which was created by an anonymous donor, is given for lasting contributions to medical education and surgery.

Blades is known internationally as a chest surgeon, teacher, author and editor. He became the chairman of the department of surgery at GW in 1946, after serving in the Army Medical Corps and as chief of thoracic surgery at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Dr. Blades is presently chief of surgery at GW hospital and a Lewis Saltz professor of surgery.

# BSU at Maryland U. Voted More Money

SUPPLEMENTARY funds were voted for the University of Maryland's Black Student Union by a vote of 14-12 at a peaceful meeting of the Student Government Association last week.

The SGA gave the BSU \$250 from the surplus in its operating budget and a group called the Campus Coalition Against Racism gave \$500 of its \$6000 budget. Together these additions bring the BSU's total to \$6,790.

Last month the Union brought a demand for more than nine thousand dollars before the SGA. A stormy meeting followed, at which they were finally voted two-thirds of that amount.

At that time SGA legislators explained that this was all they

could legally give the BSU. The rest of the demand was for money to pay "political expenses," for which State funds could not be allotted, and for travel expenses, which come from a separate fund.

Between the first and second meetings, the BSU decided to ask for supplementary funds totaling only \$1500, half for a speaker and film series and half for a newsletter. The money they did receive was intended for the latter project.

To compound matters, the Registrar's Office apparently overestimated the University's enrollment for this year and the SGA will probably have to make an across-the-board cut in its entire budget.

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## BSU Skeptical Over European Education

by Greg Valliere  
Hatchet News Editor

INCREASED community assistance will be undertaken this year by GW's Black Students Union (BSU), which is becoming increasingly skeptical of the adequacy of a "European" education.

In an interview with the HATCHET this week, BSU President Tim Ashanti reflected his group's frustrations by stating that "the whole Educational Opportunity Program could turn into a Frankenstein monster."

"We don't want to turn out petty black capitalists," he said. "We don't want students to be forced to accept 'European' life styles."

In addition to disillusionment over this campus' value systems, Ashanti says his group will no longer make recommendations to the University on recruitment of more students. The BSU is still fuming over the acceptance of only 43 aid-supported blacks, far below the 100 asked for in the spring. "That man Elliott pulled a smart one," Ashanti said.

The BSU thus finds itself in a position to work more effectively in a city that is three-fourths black. "The University is like a surrogate, compared to the entire political system," states Ashanti, who is a strong advocate of direct community involvement.

Several BSU members are currently campaigning for militant D.C. School Board candidates; others are fighting the proposed highway that will displace thousands of black families; and some are working for the Black United Front.

Ashanti emphasized that each BSU member who works on projects "does it as an individual." "Once we leave the campus we become black people who just happen to be students."

Ashanti had harsh words for GW's project Share, which filled the community service-tutorial role vacated when SERVE disbanded. "Black kids who are taught by those volunteers will receive 'European' society's attitudes and values," Ashanti charged. "Most of the volunteers are either on guilt or ego trips."

Ashanti sees little immediate hope for unification with whites. "Revolution doesn't mean a thing unless you can defeat racism. There should be a link of solidarity with our brothers in Africa and the Caribbean before there is a coalition with whites."

Ashanti also defended his group's decision not to participate in yesterday's war Moratorium. "We chose not to participate in those 'European' demonstrations. Black people do not see a coalition of support against the war and against racism in the U.S., Africa and the Caribbean."

"We oppose the war, of course, because of its imperialistic and racist nature, but people like Sam Brown (Moratorium leader) are snowing nothing about black people."

## Board of Trustees To Convene Today

GW'S BOARD of Trustees will meet this afternoon on the 8th floor of Rice Hall to consider routine business. The meeting is the only one scheduled for the Board this year.

The Board will hear reports from their executive committee on recent GW land purchases and the recent re-shuffling of Rice Hall personnel.

Also to be discussed is a report from the committees on University development and financial affairs. The Board will also consider possible changes in public ceremony procedures.

Students will not be admitted to the meeting. The only non-board members allowed to attend are the President of the Student Assembly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate and President of the General Alumni Association.

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— Judith Crist, Herald-Tribune

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## Before Middle Atlantic Association

## Elliott Calls for Reforms

by Robert McClenon  
Hatchet Staff Writer

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT Lloyd H. Elliott will call for major reforms in American higher education at an address tonight before the Middle Atlantic Association of Colleges of Business Administration, according to an advance copy of his speech released yesterday to the Hatchet.

Elliott criticizes the present American higher educational system for lack of flexibility and diversity. He calls the liberal arts curriculum "perhaps...the most misunderstood, misapplied and oversold realm of study in higher education."

Disputing the notion that a liberal arts education is the answer for students not ready to set vocational objectives, he accuses adherents of that view of "peddling academic snake oil."

Elliott blames the overemphasis on traditional liberal education for reducing the variety of alternatives available to a high school graduate planning his next few years, and calls for greater stress to be given to institutions other than four-year colleges offering the alternatives.

Elliott urges that an increased role be given to community colleges, which he considers the "newest and most promising educational institution on the American scene," because of their being unencumbered, as yet, by excessive tradition or rhetoric. He suggests it is often wiser to establish a community college to manage new programs than to entrust them to the existing universities.

Elliott also calls for "changes...in the framework of society at large so as to permit more flexibility in both when and how young men and women follow their interests and assume their responsibilities to society."

He urges changes in the draft which now makes military service "punitive rather than honorable," and which causes

many young men to attend college reluctantly.

Elliott suggests the establishment of a domestic service corps as an alternative to military service. "The college campus is too often a kind of vector where many able and eager young people simply fly a holding pattern with binoculars focused on society's deficiencies while awaiting landing instructions," he says, urging that they be used to help solve social problems.

Elliott also favors a massive national scholarship program for young people who cannot afford the high cost of college.

Elliott concludes his remarks with the recognition that they will be very expensive. But he warns that they are necessary, stating "But one way or another we shall pay for them, and money is a far cheaper price to pay than living in a society increasingly characterized by cynicism, frustration, hate, and despair."

## GW Hosts MAACBA Business Conference

by Curt Morgan  
Hatchet Staff Writer

OPENING TODAY in plush Watergate Hotel surroundings, GW's School of Business Administration plays host through Friday to the Middle Atlantic Assn. of Colleges of Business Administration's 19th Annual Meeting.

Featured in today's first afternoon session will be Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats speaking on "Government Business Education." Dr. Staats will explain the types of education and training needed by a management auditor in the GAO.

Following a series of workshops directed primarily toward helping colleges just starting their Business schools, President Lloyd H. Elliott will deliver an address (see story above).

After a Friday morning schedule devoted to "Uniform Requirements for certification of Professional Accountants," GW's Dr. Lowell C. Smith will investigate "Student Representation in Schools of Business."

Although "GWU does not claim to have any final answers about the role of the students in the Business School," Dean Smith finds such informal gatherings as "beer-busts before baseball games" and "chicken dinners" encourages student-faculty interchange. "Frequently a student will say things over a beer to a faculty member...which he might not say under any other circumstances."

Smith also cites the extensively developed means of formal communication at GW between faculty and students. The School's Student Assembly member, Scott Baena, attends School Faculty meetings and serves as the faculty-student liaison representative.

The Student-Faculty Advisory Committee also helps School administrators and faculty to "have a reasonably good idea about the students' thinking on major issues...and the students frequently have a better understanding of the constraints within..."

For their part, students have been active in providing "feedback...on the faculty member's performance," which is "one of several criteria for promotions and tenure."

"Although GWU does not claim to have any final answers about the role of students in the Business School...we have had what we consider to be good relationships with our students," important at GW since "our primary source of revenue is student tuition," Smith notes.

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## Arrests — from p. 3

# Students Released

combat the freeway plans.

Workers were able to begin work about noon. Close to 40 policemen remained at the site.

The arrested demonstrators were taken to Central D.C. Jail for fingerprinting and photographing.

The afternoon rally began about 1:30 p.m. when two carloads of GW students joined about 40 Georgetown University students at the corner of M and 34 Sts. and marched along the B&O Canal toward the construction site.

The students linked arms and marched four abreast along the canal until they were directly above the work site where they were met by about 20 Special Operation Division police who refused to admit them to the construction area.

Students then flanked the police and ran down the embankment to the work site

where they were met by another 20 police carrying 18 inch sticks.

Unable to go further, the students sat down in the grass and attempted to engage the police in a dialogue.

"Do you know who you're working for," taunted one student. "You're not working for the people of the community. You're working for Joel T. Broyhill, Broyhill owns all that land in Virginia that the bridge is going to be built on."

Another student queried the police, "Why don't you join us. Why don't you join the 25,000 people whose homes are going to be displaced by this freeway."

As more carloads of GW students began arriving, some of the protestors suggested rushing the police line to get to the construction area in back of the police. One student argued, "You're in a big hurry to get some heads busted. We don't



Chanting "Free D.C.," Three Sisters Bridge protestors prevented construction Wednesday by sitting-in on the access road.



After three oral warnings, protestors were removed by a S.O.D. unit Wednesday morning at the Three Sisters Bridge site.

want any violence today."

SOD Captain Charles Monroe read a restraining order to the protestors at 2:30 p.m. telling them they would be arrested unless they left "within a very few minutes."

The police began arresting students and loading them in police buses. The students were photographed on the spot with Polaroids and taken to D.C. Central Jail at Indiana Ave. and 4th St., NW.

All those arrested were released when their \$10 fines were paid from money collected from students behind the GW Library during the afternoon speeches.

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## 'Beautiful Silence' At Selective Service

by Greg Valliere  
Hatchet News Editor

OVER 3000 area students marched peacefully to Selective Service Headquarters yesterday for a memorial tribute to Vietnam War victims.

Highlight of the service, planned by GW's Board of Chaplains, was a five minute period of silent meditation. When the silence ended, Student Assembly President Niel Portnow, acting as "emcee," described it as "the most beautiful five minutes of silence I've ever heard. A city full of silence."

The march began slightly ahead of schedule after early afternoon speeches behind the library. Six GW students carried a black coffin at the head of the procession, which was led by a gruesomely costumed "guerilla theatre" war casualty (see photo.).

Board of Chaplain members were also at the front of the march, along with student leaders.

The four block route to the 17th and F office was manned by numerous student marshalls. Police participation in crowd control was negligible. Half a dozen motorcycle cops were stationed at several key intersections, but were never needed.

Students walked three abreast until reaching the Selective Service site, where many of the protestors sat in the street.

Before the memorial service began, several GW "guerilla performers" enacted anti-Nixon dramas in which the President was treated rather poorly in the end. The crowd gave the group rousing ovations.

GW's chaplains spoke briefly, with Rev. John Wintermeyer leading the five minute silence.

The service ended with the placement of the casket at the steps of the building. Students in the streets cried "join us" to office workers who did not. Doors to the building were locked during the protest.

Recently re-classified General Lewis B. Hershey was not in the building during the protest.

The group went back to GW without incident to hear Dr. Benjamin Spock speak. The crowd grew during the afternoon and was estimated at close to 4000 at the start of Spock's address.

The non-GW half of the crowd was composed of groups from American, Georgetown, Maryland and Catholic Universities, in addition to Prince Georges County and Wilson High schoolers.

The protest which was hailed by most GW Moratorium leaders as a "predictable success," received national coverage on all three network newscasts.

### Moratorium coverage by:

Lesley Alter, Pat Assan, B.D. Colen, Neil Heally, Jon Higman, Miriam Leopold, Curtis Mackey, Suzanne McMenamin, Cary Malkin, Robert McClenon, Peter Mikelbank, Curtis Morgan, Mark Nadler, Mark Olshaker, Steve Ross, Bruce Smith, Greg Valliere and Bill Yard.

## Moratorium Chairman Sam Brown:

### 'The Turnout Was Spectacular'

by Mark Olshaker

SAM BROWN, chairman of the National Vietnam Moratorium Committee, stated last night that Oct. 15 "was the most gratifying day in the four years I've been actively working against the war."

At a press conference last night in Moratorium Committee headquarters after the mass march from Sylvan Theatre to the White House, Brown said "people the Committee never would have expected to hear from only a year ago" were important factors in making the day a success.

"The turnout was spectacular. This is definitely the beginning of a broad base of support which the President cannot ignore. It has given hope to people who had lost all hope for change in this country," Brown continued.

David Mixner, another member of the Moratorium Committee, cited not only those who turned out en masse at the demonstrations in various cities, but also the millions of people who were personally involved in many neighborhoods and small cities.

From the reports which were reaching Moratorium Headquarters by 9 last night, violence was minimal. In New York City, officials estimated that more than a quarter of a million persons turned out peacefully. A hundred thousand persons turned out in Boston

Common, Moratorium leaders reported. And Committee spokesman Marge Sklenar pointed out that 30,000 had assembled in Chicago without incident.

The question was raised as to how to maintain enthusiasm and support for the proposed two-day November Moratorium. Brown and his colleagues agreed that after the strong support for yesterday's demonstration, there would be no problem. This sentiment was universally held at the headquarters.

Michael Segal, also of the Committee, called the Moratorium support "just

marvelous." We had considerable showing from the most unlikely places. We had more than we expected in the traditionally strong, points, the cities, but there were also extremely strong areas in the Midwest and South."

Upon concluding the press briefing, the Committee faced a long night of evaluating the events of the day as reported from all over the nation. There were no specific answers as to what had been achieved, but the unanimous opinion at Committee headquarters last night was that the Moratorium had been a tremendous success.



THE NIXON FAMILY is confronted by the grim reality of war in a guerrilla theatre production featuring dead and maimed Vietnamese. The audience applauded the presentation, especially when the callous Nixon was dragged into the coffin.

## Across the Entire Nation, Thousands Protest the War

by B. D. Colen

THE CROWDS ranged in size from 100,000 on the Boston Common, to 1200 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. But whether 100,000 or 1200, the gatherings all across the nation yesterday had one thing in common; they were all made up of people opposed to the war in Vietnam.

As he promised he would be, President Nixon was seemingly unaffected by yesterday's Moratorium, and conducted

business as usual in the White House.

But in San Francisco, 1500 persons gathered in the rain to protest Nixon's foreign policy.

Some 30,000 students gathered in the sleepy New England town of North Hampton, Mass., home of Smith College.

A few miles away in Amherst, students from Mount Holyoke, Smith and Amherst Colleges, and the University of Massachusetts held a huge anti-war rally. The students from the four schools spent the morning in North Hampton gathering signatures on anti-war postcards to be sent to President Nixon. According to the Washington Post, "students reported every third person canvassed was willing to sign."

In New York City, Mayor John V. Lindsay embroiled himself in yet another controversy by ordering all flags in the city flown at half mast. People in front of City Hall were heard to yell, "put that flag up, Lindsay you creep." A police officer in Queens and several of his cohorts guarded the flag at the stationhouse to prevent it from being lowered.

Speaking at the rally at the Boston Common, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) called for an irrevocable decision to "remove our ground combat

forces as soon as possible, but no later than one year from now, and our air and support troops promptly thereafter, but not later than the end of 1972."

At proper Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York, college President Allen Simpson called for an unconditional withdrawal, while in Washington, GW's President Lloyd Elliott said nothing.

"Those participating in the Moratorium," said Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), "were playing into the hands of people whose business it is to kill American fighting men."

Far from agreeing with the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, Senator Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) said no one should be deterred by the Administration's attempt to discredit the Moratorium as Communist inspired when it is in the "best American tradition of dissent and demonstration."

McCarthy said he found it "distressing" to find the Administration using "techniques which Mr. Nixon first used when first elected to Congress."

In Philadelphia, 36 students burned their draft cards and another 87 students turned their cards in in a rally in the city's John F. Kennedy Plaza.

Portland, Oregon, was the scene of an attempt by about 400 students to close the city's draft induction center. The attempted seizure was crashed by police after about two hours.

And in Pittsfield, Mass., the draft cards of 100 young men classified 1-A were destroyed when a file was burned in that city's draft headquarters.

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey reportedly found himself ignored when he attended Moratorium activities at McAllister College, one of the schools at which he is now teaching.

Despite the fact that countless thousands participated in yesterday's Moratorium, there were very few incidents of violence reported. Beautiful weather in most parts of the country and the absence of various radical elements seemed to have prevented the violence some feared.



GUERRILLA THEATRE presents a second Richard Nixon family in "Our Finest Hour" before a capacity crowd in front of the Selective Service Headquarters yesterday afternoon.



**Black and White, Young and Old**

# The Furtive Cries of Doves and Hawks

by Curt Morgan  
Hatchet Staff Writer

"What do we want?"  
"PEACE"  
"When do we want it?"  
"NOW"

—High school demonstrators before the White House,  
Oct. 15, 1969

CHILDREN BORN since the start of the Viet Nam War were trying to end it in early Moratorium action late yesterday morning before the Pennsylvania Ave. side of the White House.

An orderly but highly enthusiastic crowd of several hundred youths, many no older than 12 or 13, paraded before the tightly locked black iron gates. The casually dressed throng appeared to draw most of its support from the nearby Virginia and Maryland suburbs, although some claimed to have come from 50 and 75 miles away.

A string of 75 to 100 less demonstrative but apparently more concerned area Quakers, many with whitened beards, staged a silent protest of their own. Standing somberly before grim-faced White House guards, they exhibited such signs as "Save lives, not face," and "How many more dead before we negotiate?"

Individual protestors walked through the milling crowd, many displaying white or black crepe armbands. An aging black matron paraded with a sign "No Vietnamese ever called me a nigger." Vendors hawked phosphorescent "Ban the Bomb" buttons and

government workers on their lunch hour gawked but appeared largely in sympathy with the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, across the street, a few "hawks" counter-demonstrated. One, carrying a sign urging "Support our boys in Viet Nam," claimed to be a retired 20 year Army veteran.

The ex-sergeant, an aging Negro from Philadelphia, said he was a prisoner of war in Korea for 18 months. "They tortured me and they starved me," swore the picket. "If we pull out of Viet Nam, they'll do that and worse to the people there, too. Have you ever seen what the Commies do to women and children? Have you?"

"They'll take over one country after another," he continued. "Besides, people are getting killed here in the U.S. all the time, from car accidents and whatnot."

He claimed to have just returned from "doing a show for the boys" in Viet Nam a couple of weeks ago "and the morale of the boys was just great."

"I'm for a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam," he decided. "Nixon has been the first president to pull any troops out or make any real peace efforts. These demonstrators are just what Hanoi wants."

"Anyway, all these kids," he asserted, pointing to the marchers across the street, "are high on LSD and drugs."

The old sergeant claimed that many hundreds like him would appear later in the day to protest the Moratorium. But he was joined by only a few holding "blood" spattered signs threatening "A quick peace today will be costly tomorrow."

Crowds around the Executive Mansion gradually dispersed, the 2 p.m. rally at the Selective Service

building two blocks away drawing off many of the crowd.

Later, an anti-Moratorium group from Shelton College, Ringwood, N.J., provided major organized demonstrations in late afternoon after taunting the immensely larger group sitting before the F St. draft headquarters.

Student spokesman John McCraig explained that "the basic problem comes down to the theological one. What is absolute and what is right? We define this to be the work of God, who has revealed Himself to us primarily through his word."

"I study the Bible to understand him and what duties He requires of me and I try to base all my decisions on the word of God. He has spoken out for righteousness, and the VC have attacked the South. Saigon has called for our help and it's clearly our job to aid and help them," McCraig said. The baby faced theology student distributed a tract entitled "What must I do to be saved?"

In response to taunts from "hippie" type bystanders, McCraig stated he hadn't been to Viet Nam and he didn't know when he'd go. "I've talked to many of my friends who've come back and they say it's very frustrating, that they've been held back from achieving a total military victory which is in their power to accomplish."

McCraig complained that "many protestors come up to me and yell 'Peace' and shake their fists in my face, which I find to be very, uh, interesting." With others, he admitted, "we talk and pleasantly exchange our different views on the matter."



GW STUDENTS sit in their apartments on F St. across the street from the Selective Service Headquarters to observe the memorial service which followed a march from the GW yard.

## Another Richard M. Nixon Joins Protesting Students

GW LAW students began Wednesday morning's protest by marching around the campus, chanting verses specifically written for the occasion.

The crowd, which swelled to almost three times its original

size as students from outside the law school joined in, was led by a man in a Richard Nixon mask who flashing V signs to all passers-by and called out "Kill! Kill!" or "Communists!"

The mock Nixon was accompanied by a man in a helmet with a peace sign on one shoulder. "Nixon" also led along a blindfolded man on a leash. Two other blindfolded people held onto the first and groped along behind.

The march was intended to "put a little twinge of guilt" into students, especially the law students, who chose to ignore the Moratorium and attend classes, according to one of the participants.

Total silence fell over the first floor of the Student Union as the marchers entered. They went through the building steadily and slowly and proceeded to Rice Hall, still chanting. At that building the students stopped but did not attempt to enter. After more chanting and cheers, all walked to the University yard to hear Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wisc.) speak against the war.



A MOCK RICHARD NIXON taunts students attending classes in GW's National Law Center.

## Moratorium Cuts Class Attendance

AS YESTERDAY'S Moratorium activities began, most of the classrooms checked in a HATCHET poll were less than half full, and many were not being held at all.

Ironically, it was difficult during the day to interview professors; most of them were not in their offices. Many of those remaining reported they held classes because of "contractual obligations." This feeling was particularly strong involving graduate courses.

Many classes that were held focused on the Moratorium, with debates on our involvement.

While many faculty members did not work yesterday, Rice Hall officials were required to show up or lose a day of sick leave. Many administrators left at noon, however, and participated in Moratorium activities.

## A Spectrum of Dissent: Universities, Congress, Businessmen, Teachers

by Sue McMenamin  
Hatchet Staff Writer

SOME MAJOR AREA Moratorium activities included the following:

- Howard University—Several hundred students marched to Meridian Hill (Malcolm X) Park where they held a teach-in.
- Catholic University—Over 500 students and faculty members attended an outdoor mass.
- Georgetown University—A mass and rally was held in recognition of the Moratorium.
- Office of Economic Opportunity—Dr. Spock spoke to a crowd of about 500.
- HEW—Spock spoke to HEW employees at a rally. Employees also held discussion sessions.
- Peace Corps—About 200 Peace Corps employees marched to the Old Senate Office Building where they went to see their Congressmen.
- Washington Teachers Union—The Union endorsed the Moratorium and urged teachers to spend the day discussing the war.
- Business Executives for Vietnam Peace—The group sponsored a "Professionals for Peace" rally. Ex-Sen. Ernest Gruening of Alaska and other speakers addressed about 2000 people in Farragut Square.
- Congress—A 45 minute silent vigil took place on the east steps of the Capitol. The vigil was attended by Congressmen and many of their staff.

Many local churches held special services. Meetings were held for employees of the Departments of Labor, Commerce and the Treasury.

Some of the area high schools had discussions and assemblies. The rate of absenteeism in the high schools in the area was higher than normal. Students from Western High School marched to the Selective Service Headquarters. Cardozo High School conducted work-shops with the Washington Peace Center representatives.

Coolidge High School students marched to the White House carrying a pine box of letters asking President Nixon to end the war. Three of the Coolidge students were arrested.



**Dr. Benjamin Spock:****'We Must Force Nixon . . .'**by Sue McMenamin  
Hatchet Staff Writer

AFTER RECEIVING a standing ovation from close to 3500 people yesterday afternoon, Dr. Benjamin Spock charged that "Richard Nixon is incapable of ending the war himself." "We must force him to end the war."

"Our presence in Vietnam was not an accident. This is one step in our increasingly imperialistic foreign policy," Spock continued. He cited examples from history describing the Monroe Doctrine as a statement to European states that the western hemisphere was "ours to exploit" and the Mexican War of 1848 as a "land grab."

Spock claimed that the Tonkin Gulf resolution was secured by fraud. He called the war illegal because the United States was never invited and did not enter the war as a result of a treaty. "We went as a pure power grab," Spock said and accused President Johnson of bypassing the power of Congress to declare war.

Once in the war, Spock charged the U.S. began "wholesale violations of warfare as laid down by The Hague and the Geneva Conventions. He cited examples as the burning of fields and the moving of Vietnamese people from their homes to concentration camp-like compounds. He said "the whole occupation has been an abomination."

Spock condemned the U.S. government for not taking the Vietnam issue to the United Nations when the Viet Cong revolted in 1960. "This is characteristic of our government," Spock said. "When our government thinks it can embarrass the other side it

refers matters to the U.N., but if it thinks it will embarrass itself it does not." Spock said he feels that the U.N. would be effective if the U.S. would make proper use of it.

Spock recalled the Democratic Convention in Chicago, saying "I think it's wonderful that in spite of Mayor Daley's threats in early spring, 8000 brave, idealistic people had the courage to go there. I am shocked that eight of their leaders are being prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney General when the President's Commission reported that it was mostly police violence."

"When I'm asked if I think we're approaching a police state, I say I think we've been in a police state for some time." Spock said people who realize this are the peace people, the Black Panthers and the people

militant group must do. They must get the attention of the majority. The minority must grab the majority by the lapels and shake them and say 'Look at it! Look at it!'



Sen. George McGovern

**American Univ.  
Hears McGovern**by Scott Custin  
AU Eagle News Editor

GEORGE MCGOVERN (D-S.D.) told 2,000 American University students Wednesday that the most responsible act of citizenship in 1969 is "to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Administration and on the Congress to order our troops out of Vietnam now."

Speaking at a mid-morning Moratorium rally, McGovern also attacked South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, calling Thieu one of the "four or five worst leaders in our age."

Departing from his prepared remarks, McGovern said Thieu is a military dictator who stays in power because he "jails his critics and vetoes American decisions."

McGovern listed a series of "tragic" mistakes the U.S. has made in Vietnam, including "the desertion of our time-honored commitment to self-determination and anti-colonialism" by supporting the French efforts to "reassert empire" in the area after World War II, the decision to cancel elections called for by the Geneva accords, continuing U.S. aid to Saigon without reforms in the Vietnamese government and, "perhaps the most costly of all," the neglect of "enemies within our society," including "the blight of our cities, the ugly scars of racism" and "the pollution of our environment."

The unsuccessful candidate for the 1968 Democratic Presidential nomination said he believed "the students and citizens across the land who have declared this peaceful moratorium deserve the respect, the appreciation, and the support of us all."

"To challenge the mistaken policies of our country," he added, "is to really pay a high compliment - because what we are saying, in effect, is that our country can do better."

McGovern said he regrets "the President has said he will pay no attention at all to this effort" since "if he holds to that course he's going to learn as his predecessor learned, that American foreign policy cannot be formed in defiance of the conscience and the common sense of the American people."

While McGovern spoke, a small skirmish broke out when a group of students waving a Viet Cong flag attempted to keep members of the right-wing U.S. Anti-Communist Congress from holding up their placards calling for "peace with freedom in Vietnam."

The skirmish was broken up without blows.



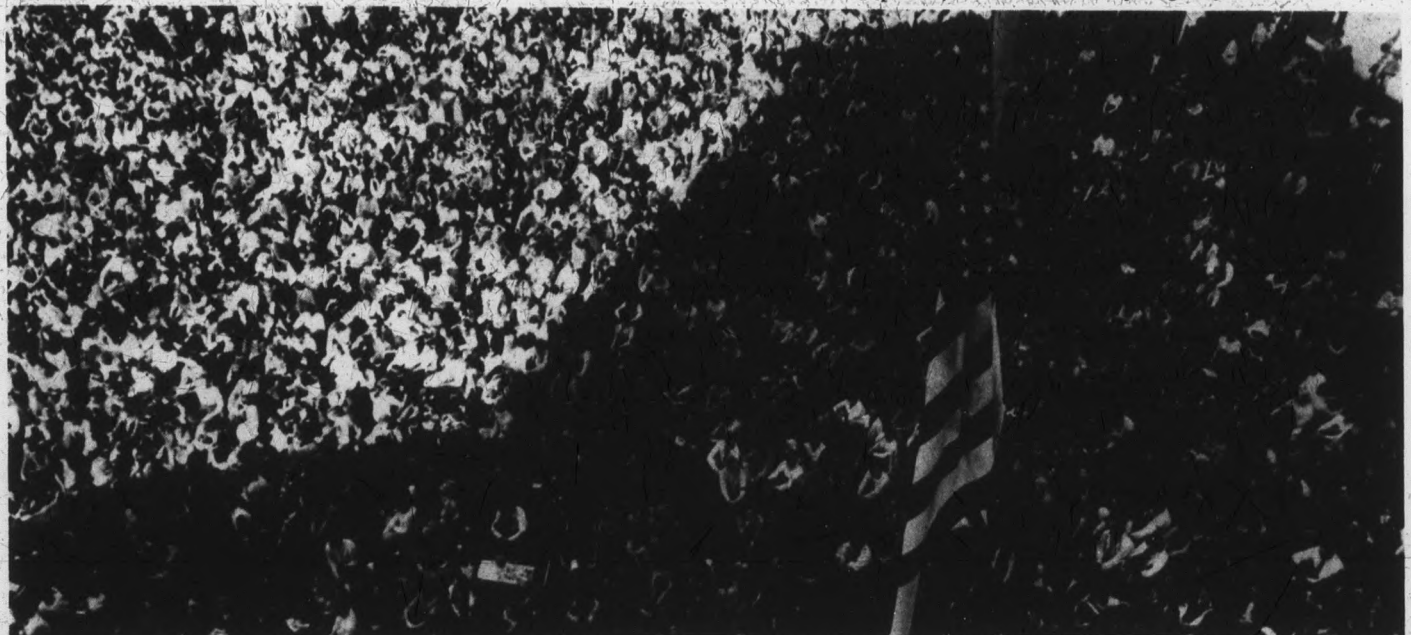
seeking to reform the university system.

Spock commended the Students for a Democratic Society for "extraordinary success at Columbia and Harvard." In both places, Spock continued, "no more than a hundred people, by sticking to a few injustices, produced an extraordinary change in opinion on the campuses."

"What they did," Spock explained, "was what every

Spock urged that protestors should try to convince war supporters not to hate them. "The primary purpose of the protest is to get recruits to your side by gaining their attention."

"I think violence is to be avoided at almost all costs," Spock warned. "I would come to violence if overwhelming violence was used against me. Violence corrupts both sides and is a poor way to usher in a new age of justice."



WHILE THE AMERICAN FLAG flew at half mast, an estimated crowd of 4000 crowded the University yard to hear Dr. Benjamin Spock. The

renowned pediatrician and anti-war spokesman castigated U.S. leaders and labeled U.S. foreign policy "imperialist."





THE REVEREND JOHN WINTERMEYER leads the GW Board of Chaplain's memorial service before the offices of Selective Service Headquarters.



ARTHUR WASKOW of the Institute for Policy Studies addresses the morning crowd gathered behind the library in preparation for marching on Selective Service Headquarters.



PUBLISHER I. F. Stone observed the Moratorium as a reporter and as a participant from the podium at the Sylvan Theatre, prior to a candlelight procession in front of the White House.



STUDE before the students m

## Thousands Gather At Washington Monument

by Jon Higman  
Hatchet Staff Writer

A GIGANTIC CROWD, estimated at 30-35,000 persons, gathered on the Monument grounds last night before marching to the White House to climax the Vietnam Moratorium Day.

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Democratic National Committeeman Channing Phillips delivered short speeches to the crowd.

Hours before the speeches began, small groups of demonstrators, most of them under 30, began to stream across the grass toward the Monument. They gathered quietly around the Sylvan Theatre and listened to music by Love Cry Want.

A majority brought candles for later use in the evening and many also had signs. "Today the moon, tomorrow the world," read one. Marshalls from area law schools practiced simple crowd control techniques and the Student Moratorium Committee table did a steady business in buttons and posters.

The crowd was very quiet for its size, considering the loudness of the music, which rose and fell endlessly in the crisp air. The "victim" from the guerrilla theatre display in front of the Selective Service Headquarters reappeared, this time on the shoulders of GW sophomore Bill Yard.

After the music ceased, the speeches began. Mrs. King was the biggest "name" speaker and also drew the day's largest round of applause when she came to the mike.

Mrs. King charged that "this war is an enemy of poor and black people. It is eroding their hopes for their future in America."

"When does the moratorium on death for our sons begin," she asked, noting that her young son, Martin Luther King III, has announced that he will not serve in another senseless war if he is drafted.

Speaking on the war's effects abroad, Mrs. King asserted that "the Laotians and the Cambodians see us as purveyors of violence and militarism." She stressed the urgency of "seeking out new ways" to bring about both "peace in Vietnam and justice at home."

"The only fitting solution to the problem" of Vietnam, she told the crowd, "is to bring the boys home and bring them home now." The crowd voiced its approval.

Channing Phillips, who headed the D.C. delegation at last year's Democratic Convention and was nominated for the Presidency, voiced almost identical sentiments. He summarized his thoughts in "two simple words-PEACE NOW."

Phillips told the crowd that he was pleased by their support for what he termed a "march toward sanity." He lamented, however, "that similar interest has not been mobilized" for what he called "the domestic war" in the nation's cities.

Phillips severely criticized President Nixon, saying that "the words spewed forth from our President sound as if they've been plagiarized from his predecessor."

"Obviously," Phillips remarked, the President "doesn't believe in democracy," as shown by his statements regarding the Moratorium.

"I urge escalation [of protest] until even President Nixon has to listen to his electorate," Phillips recommended in conclusion.

Also speaking at the Theatre was Jose Guterres, who presented the grievances of the Mexican Americans. "America respects no values or cultures other than its own," he charged, giving as an example the celebration on Columbus Day of one man rather than the birth of new cultures from the mix of New and Old World traditions.

Mexicanos have come to realize, Guterres continued "that any culture so wicked as to make housing and food and pride things which must be earned is very sick." He explained that the U.S. culture is such a culture.

Things like proper housing are, in his view, inherent rights. They do not have to be earned, he said, by going off to Vietnam and killing people.

A number of notables made their appearance at the Theatre in silent support of the Moratorium. Leading the list were Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa and the wife of Michigan Senator Phillip A. Hart.



Mrs. Coretta King gives the





STUDENTS PLACE A COFFIN, symbolizing the nation's war dead, before the offices of Selective Service Headquarters. Several thousand students marched to the 1700 block of F St which was closed to traffic in

order to hold the service for the dead. Participants observed a five minute silent vigil in remembrance of the casualties of the Vietnam War.

## A Day of Peaceful Protest Climaxed With Candlelight

by B. D. Colen  
Hatchet Staff Writer

ABOUT 35,000 people marched passed the White House last night in a sometimes silent, sometimes noisy, candle lit protest of the Vietnam War.

Coretta King, widow of the late Martin Luther King, Jr., led the marchers to the White House from a rally at the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument grounds.

Mrs. King paused on the sidewalk in front of the White House and lit a large white candle set on a silver tripod. The candle was housed in an open lantern topped with the disarmament symbol.

The candles of the marchers were originally to have been lit after Mrs. King paused to light the main candle, but in one of the few examples of poor planning during the evening's rally and march, most of the marchers lit their candles as soon as they reached the sidewalk on Constitution Ave.

It took the marchers slightly more than two hours to cover their route from the Washington Monument grounds, up Constitution Ave to 17 St., up 17 St. to Pennsylvania Ave., down Pennsylvania Ave to 15 St. and down 15 St. back to the Monument.

The line of march looked like a lava flow as the candle bearing protestors moved up 17 St. through the crisp October night.

The police stopped the marchers at street corners to allow traffic to cross the line of march, but there were no clashes or conflicts between those participating in the demonstration and the officers of the law.

One of the Moratorium marshalls, a GW law student who declined to give his name, told a reporter that he was "amazed at the cooperation we had from the police. We've asked them to do things and they've done it just the way we asked them to do it," he said.

Metropolitan Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson said the march was "a very good demonstration," adding that the marchers had "very definitely" lived up to their peaceful intentions.

Wilson said that he wasn't "shocked" by the number of marchers who turned out for the demonstration. But if he wasn't shocked, the Moratorium Committee at the rally preceding the rally was. "I've been told we've got 35,000 here," said the voice coming over the public address system, "and that's 30,000 more than we've ever had for a local rally before."

There seemed to be an extraordinary number of little children and dogs in last night's march. Susanne Truitt trod the parade route with her six, seven and eight year old daughters in tow. "It's their first march," she said. "I think it's a very important day and I wanted them to be a part of it. They've been following it in the papers," she added in all seriousness.

I.F. Stone, iconoclast publisher of I.F. Stone's Weekly, was one of those who marched past the White House. "I've decided I'm participating," the sprightly, elderly writer and publisher told a reporter when asked if he was reporting or participating.

"I came as an observer and participant but I decided I might as well participate now and observe later. It's a wonderful march," he concluded.



gives the featured address at the Sylvan Theatre before a crowd of 35,000.



Mrs. Coretta King, the Rev. Walter Fauntroy and the Rev. Channing Phillips march arm in arm to the White House.



## But the Message Stays the Same

## The Crowd Grows, and Grows, and Grows . . .

by Jon Higman  
Hatchet Staff Writer

AN EXPANDING crowd of GW and area students assembled behind the Library yesterday morning to be urged on by a series of anti-war speakers before the march to the Selective Service headquarters.



Rep. Henry Reuss

The first speaker was Rep. Henry Reuss (D.-Wisc.), who blasted "Vietnamization" as an "illusion" and a "new name for an old policy which has failed."

Vietnamization, Reuss maintained, only "means retreating from the fiasco of 1966." He predicted that the process will not put the Saigon regime in any better position to defeat the Viet Cong than it was three years ago.

The only thing which could save the South Vietnamese

government, Reuss explained, would be a complete change in its nature. There would have to be a new government, strengthened by the return of the exiles, with an end to political arrests and a broader base among the people.

Reuss said that his policy would be to start an unbroken stream of American troops back from Vietnam. This, he continued, is also the policy of Vietnam Moratorium Day and can be made the policy of the United States government.

The Congressman also stressed that the war must be ended to "give to you young the chance to begin your work" of building a better society at home. "We don't want to be told for years," Reuss said, "that there's no money for ending the inequities in our society."

When Reuss had finished, Mark Bluver, a co-chairman of the GW Moratorium Committee, told the crowd about the students arrested at the construction site for the Three Sisters Bridge (see story p. 3). He and Bob Fine of GW SDS asked people to contribute money for bail and to return with Fine to the site for "action."

About 20 students eventually



PROFESSORS Dewey Wallace, Harry Yeide and Robert Jones of the Religion Department listen to the morning speakers in the library yard.

left with Fine, who reportedly collected over \$400 in bail money.

Another speaker, Arthur Waskow of the Institute for Policy Studies, drew an extended comparison between the war in Vietnam and a flash of lightning. The war, he explained, is acting as a flash of light which reveals to us the true situation in this country.

The American lightning bolt which was supposed to strike down the Viet Cong, Waskow added, has boomeranged for our opponents found a way to resist and defeat "one of the greatest war machines of world history."

The true state of American education, Waskow maintained, has also been revealed. Education, he said, "is not supposed to create educated citizens. It's supposed to create research for the military. Education is supposed to be reporting grades to the Selective Service" and is channeling people in conformity with the draft policy.

In addition, the war has shown that "the military professionals are idiots." "Altogether," Waskow concluded, "we have learned that the establishment is not intelligent and capable, not decent and human, not capable of refraining from murder, not on the side of life, not on the side of the people."

Rufus "Catfish" Mayfield of PRIDE, Inc., who spoke at GW last Election Day, spoke next. He substituted for two

over-scheduled members of the DC-9, a group which vandalized the offices of the Dow Chemical Co. last year.

Mayfield repeatedly urged that young people, both black and white, unite as "a cohesive power." He felt that the proper position was that taken by Malcolm X after his return from Mecca—to be a man first and to be a black man second.

The crowd was slow to respond to Mayfield, but he got the longest and loudest applause of the morning when he came to his criticism of President Nixon. Referring to Nixon's statement that he would be unaffected by the Moratorium, Mayfield cried, "Who the HELL is he not to be swayed by the people who put

him in office?"

"This is a time for merger," Mayfield concluded. "It is now time for the black and the white in a true and honest way to merge and to show Mr. Nixon that we are moving for humanity's sake."

"Mr. Nixon is in a panic," was the conclusion of liberal Democratic attorney Joseph Rauh, who addressed the crowd after Mayfield. But, he warned, Nixon may move in either of two ways in his panicked state—he may withdraw all troops from Vietnam or he may embark on a course of escalation there and repression at home.

"Do not give him grounds for saying that you're not within your normal protest rights," he advised.



IT WAS BUSINESS AS USUAL at the Sigma Chi house during yesterday's Moratorium.

## Westmoreland Lauds 'The Devices of War'

AT A CONVENTION of Army top brass yesterday at a Connecticut Avenue hotel, General William Westmoreland delivered a speech predicting that although Vietnam may not go down as the most glorious chapter of American combat history, the lessons and devices of war should "revolutionize the battlefield of the future."

Westmoreland predicted automated battle zones with sensors to keep track of enemy movements. "I see battlefields

on which we can destroy anything we locate through," he said, "instant communications and almost instantaneous application of highly lethal firepower."

He added, "I see a continuing need for highly mobile combat forces to assist in fixing and destroying the enemy." With a new "first round kill ability" a smaller amount of troops will be needed.

Westmoreland predicted that the automated battlefield will appear within the next ten years.

by Dick Beer  
Hatchet Staff Writer

A CONFUSED MARCH on the White House by Western High School students and joined by other blacks ended with a confrontation with police yesterday afternoon. At least three arrests were reported.

The highschoolers, who claimed to be marching on the White House on behalf of black and Mexican Americans, were about to leave for Selective Service Headquarters when a large group of black students moved to join them from the opposite direction in front of Lafayette Park and streamed into Pennsylvania Ave at West Executive Ave. The students, some carrying large black crosses, were stopped in the middle of Pennsylvania Ave. by

a contingent of about 30 D.C. police with clubs.

The clubs were not used excessively at this point and the students' White House charge was repulsed back across Pennsylvania Ave. to Jackson Place along the western edge of Lafayette Park.

Gathering at this point, the young blacks burned a large poster picture of President Nixon and chanted "Burn, baby, burn." As the poster dropped to the sidewalk in flames, the police moved in and grabbed one young black man and shoved him into the paddy wagon and took a broken black cross with them. As the paddy wagon pulled away, an object thrown at it shattered a window on the wagon.

Soon after, a solid line of

D.C. police cars lined Jackson Place between Pennsylvania Ave and H St. At the same time, police blocked off all pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk in front of the White House from 17 St. to East Executive Ave. By this time, there were over 200 policemen in the immediate area from the D.C., Park Police and White House forces as well as plain clothes officers.

Virtually all of the students left for the Sylvan Theatre around 5 p.m., leaving behind such diverse characters as a plain clothes officer carrying a Viet Cong flag which he had confiscated and ripped to shreds, a man bearing a George Wallace sign arguing heatedly with students and a dapper gentleman holding a neatly painted sign proclaiming "Fighting for peace is like fornicating for chastity."



Rufus "Catfish" Mayfield

## High School, Black Students Arrested during Moratorium



## Anti-War Congressmen Foiled

## Quorum Call Stifles Debate

by Jeff Sheppard  
Hatchet Staff Writer

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE on the Vietnam war in support of yesterday's War Moratorium began Tuesday night by surviving two threats to its longevity, but fell victim to a third which forced cancellation on the debates. Twenty-four congressmen had signed up to speak for an hour each on the war.

A quorum call three hours after debate had started fell seven members short, offering as alternatives adjournment or having the sergeant-at-arms get absent members out of their homes. Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) moved to adjourn, and was supported by the House, 112-110.

While parliamentary maneuvering took place on the House floor, a crowd estimated by Capitol officials of over 4,000 people waited up to three hours for a chance to view the debates.

Following the adjournment, about 1,000 young people sat singing in the cold windy night air on the Capitol steps. They were still there at midnight when the House lights were turned out.

The galleries had been filled mostly with college students, many of them wearing dove buttons, symbol of the Moratorium.

Upon close of regular House business earlier that evening, critics of the all-night vigil tried to stop it before it even started. A motion by W.S. Stuckey (D-Ga.) to adjourn was soundly defeated, 210-99, and at 7:30 Andrew Jacobs (D-Ind.) started speaking to the roughly 75 Congressmen on the floor.

After 45 minutes marked by lively and sharp exchanges between Jacobs and opponents to his dovish views, Clark MacGregor (R-Minn.) brought up a point of order regarding lack of a quorum. He insisted Speaker McCormack call for one, and it was achieved with 237 Congressmen appearing, 20 more than needed. Jacobs continued with his talk.

During his hour, Jacobs gave support to the Moratorium and told how he felt the Moratorium and related activities were helping to save American lives. Jacobs also addressed "my Moratorium friends" and pleaded to them "don't blow it," in reference to Roman Pucinski's (D-Ill.) observation of

the violence this past week in Chicago.

At one point during his talk, Jacobs held up a picture taken in 1950 of a group of Marines leaving a combat sight they had just won. They had left behind a sign which read "We don't want the damn place anyway." The picture was used in reference to the costly capture of Hamburger Hill in Vietnam.

GW students were well represented at the debates. Nancy Bekenstein, a senior who works in the office of Congressman Mikva of Illinois (one of the scheduled speakers in the debate) said she was surprised at the large turnout in the gallery and called the support for the Moratorium "fantastic."

Miss Bekenstein felt that students were being viewed poorly by much of the nation, and that "any movement with such wide-spread support in the

country is good for the student image."

Freshman Andy Cohen said "the fact that they got the vote against [the initial] adjournment shows support of airing views on the Moratorium and Vietnam." Cindy Fanton, who noted that the debate was in the open, doubted whether anything concrete would come out of it except more talk, but "the fact that they are talking at all is good."

Other GW reactions included a girl who felt "if they see kids here, they'll know we're here to support [the movement], not just marching for the hell of it." Another student said he was there because "I'm interested in hearing what my congressman has to say on the issue."

The opinion of one of the Capitol Police to the debates was that "it won't do any good, you know." He also confided that "it's times like these you wish you were home sick."

## In Retrospect:

## Some Comments

The following were comments of various administrators, faculty and Moratorium leaders on the day's events.

University President Lloyd H. Elliott: "I'm impressed with the peaceful nature of activities and seriousness of the participants."

University Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs Harold Bright: "I'm pleased that the committee and marshalls maintained order. Having observed the activities on campus, I think things were handled quite well."

Vice-President for Administration H. John Cantini: "I was pleased; it was a good demonstration. I'm for peace; I dare say, we're all in favor of these peaceful efforts."

Vice-President for Student Affairs William C. Smith: "From all the reports I've heard as yet, everything has been very quiet and orderly. I think the committee and the marshalls have carried out an effective job of organizing and crowd control."

Dean of Men Paul Sherburne: "I'm impressed with the organization and smoothness of the day's activities. Although an observer, I particularly noted that many faculty didn't even observe the activities."

Associate Professor of American Literature Robert Ganz: "I felt the spirit of the gathering at the Selective Service was good; I liked the mood of the Moratorium. I'd been troubled by the spirit of things done last spring...I thought a lot of students were full of poison; they were festering. But now young people have done something with their anger...I liked Spock's speech. I feel you have to make up your mind what you're willing and not willing to do."

Moratorium co-chairman Mark Bluver: "I was overwhelmed by the numbers of people. What we did was a small part in the nationwide effort...It was successful in terms of a beginning and in terms of what was in the past...Today was a day to re-commit ourselves and to look towards the future. The people must keep speaking."



COUNTER DEMONSTRATORS from Shelton College arrived from their New Jersey Fundamentalist school to oppose the Moratorium with pickets and pamphlets.

## N.J. Fundamentalists Blast 'Bunch of Reds'

WHILE THE CROWD in front of the Selective Service Building was reaching its greatest strength, 60 to 70 counter-demonstrators from Shelton College, N.J., marched past nearby. The signs they brought from the small, Fundamentalist institution carried such slogans as "America—Fear God, not Communists" and "It's not too late to win."

Dr. Carl McIntyre, president of the college and a staunch opponent of Communists everywhere, marched at the head of the column, carrying an American flag. One of his followers said that there would have been more people behind him if the college had been able to send more than a single busload to Washington.

The purpose of the march, he explained, was to show that not everyone wanted America to "admit defeat and withdraw from Vietnam," thus letting the Communists take over more of Southeast Asia.

Robert L. Ware, a member of this group also carrying a flag, separated from the line of march and went over to the Selective Service Building. His flag and a pair of American Independent Party buttons attracted curious stares from students, but no one challenged him.

Reporters soon discovered him, however, and surrounded him with microphones. Ware

told them he was sorry he had come over to the Moratorium demonstration because "it kind of smells around here" and that he viewed the demonstrators as "another bunch of Reds."

Ware's recommendation was that everyone "get a decent haircut and stand up for the American flag." "To believe in God," Ware asserted, "you've got to believe in this flag." He occasionally punctuated his remarks by waving Old Glory in the air and glaring at the students in the street.

Ware was the only person on F St. with an American flag.

The Wallace backer pointed out that "it takes guts" to stand up in such an anti-war crowd and support America. In response to questions from reporters, Ware said he was 22, classified 1-A and ready to serve in Vietnam.

Two campus war supporters had other dissident views. Jay Launsbury, leader of Students Against the Moratorium, said the protest "would not result in any change in American public opinion."

And GW's Young Americans for Freedom advisor, Prof. Charles Moser said, "Students are justified in protesting against slaughter, but they blame the wrong people." He added, however, that he was "impressed by the peacefulness" of the protest.

## GW Moratorium Leaders Outline Future Activities

by Mark Nadler

STRESSING the need to avoid any incidents which might jeopardize future activities, the leaders of the GW Vietnam Moratorium Committee introduced plans for the organization to expand its field of interest following the October 15th Moratorium.

Addressing the final Moratorium Committee meeting prior to the 15th, co-chairman Mike Mazloff suggested Tuesday night that "October shouldn't be a culmination; it should be a start."

Both Mazloff and fellow co-chairman Mark Bluver emphasized the necessity for the Moratorium activities to remain totally nonviolent. Allaying fears of difficulties arising over the lack of permits for the activities, Mazloff assured the group that a

meeting with authorities had convinced him that "as far as legal hassels are concerned, it looks cool."

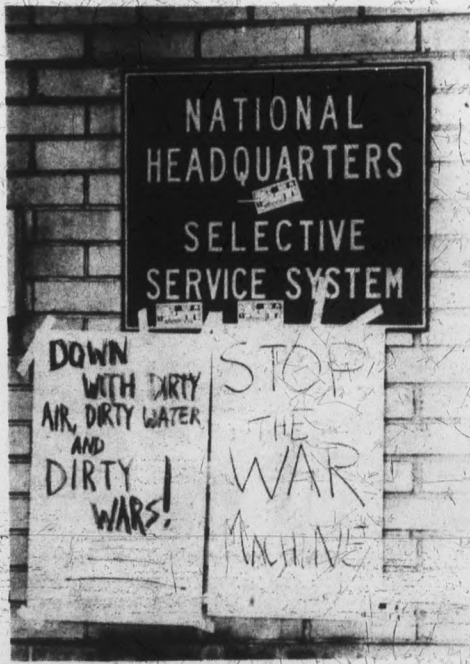
In outlining areas for future activity aside from the November March, Mazloff discussed the current controversy concerning the Three Sisters' Bridge and the adjoining freeway, which will displace approximately 2300 families, most of which are black. He also stated that the group will "plug in" to the approaching conflict over alleged ties between GW and the "war colleges," a question presently being researched by SDS.

Further developing the concept of multiple interests, Bluver brought up the need for bail money for SDSers who, he asserted, are being held in Chicago jails without medical

aid. He also suggested the Grape Boycott as another issue requiring a concentrated effort by concerned students.

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with an explanation of various Moratorium activities, including canvassing the Maryland suburbs and filling the galleries of the House of Representatives during the all-night session Oct. 14th-15th.

Interested students were advised that Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal (D-NY) would furnish anyone who came to his office with a pass. However, students requesting passes from Rosenthal's office were told that there had been a misunderstanding, and were directed to see their own Congressmen.





## Walter Reed Patients

## Wounded GIs React to Moratorium

How do war-wounded GIs feel about the moratorium? HATCHET staff member Curt Morgan went to Walter Reed Army Hospital last weekend to find out.

Jimmy

"Our company was on a combat patrol in south Nam.

"We ran into a fire fight and I took three rounds in my right leg. I was on the operating table in 30 minutes but they had to take it off above the knee. There was quite a bit of pain."

Sgt. James Y. comfortably recuperates today at Walter Reed's Forest Glen annex, playing pool and hopping around the table on his one good leg while lining up his next shot. When asked about his feelings toward the moratorium, he rubbed his still-bandaged stump before replying.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the peace demonstrators don't know what they're talking about," Jim intoned. "They're just following the crowd. They've never been in Nam and they're scared of going."

"But for the other 25% who have really thought about it, and think what they're doing is right, well, that's okay. But you won't find me in any of those demonstrations."

Jim's personal feelings summarize well the attitude of wounded GIs toward the moratorium and other such peace demonstrations sampled at the Army's principal rehabilitation center for Viet Nam amputees and other war-injured.

Jim echoed many of his fellow soldiers when he recalled, "In the Nam, you hear about peace demonstrations back home, but you don't think about them much. You don't even care if the guys back home are having a good time with your girl and all. You're just scared every second of the time for your own skin. And the worst is the first time you see one of your buddies get it, get killed."

Jim hopes to be fitted with an artificial limb shortly and be home near Altoona, Pa., by the end of next month. Considering that he has given more for his country than most - literally - his comments are remarkably subdued.

Donald

"Victor Charlie got my left foot with a rocket on my 42nd day in Nam. It was some kind of bazooka rocket, it happened so fast I passed out in a couple of minutes. We were only 40 miles from Saigon, and the medics had me in a hospital inside half an hour, but the foot had to come off."

Partly as a result of his experience, Cleveland's Specialist Five Donald X agrees with war protesters. "I didn't want to go and I'm sure they don't either, but it's either there or Canada. If they only knew what was over there waiting for them they'd be demonstrating even harder."

Our talk was cut short by the soldier's previous

plans. Don excused himself, saying wryly, "Sorry, but I've got to run."

Linwood

The Nam takes some patriots and turns them against the war.

Spec. Four Linwood C. has been hospitalized the last 15 months. He took multiple fragment wounds from a hand-operated missile in the face, stomach and all four limbs. Notes Lin, "I got my ass tore up."

"I guess I was a little hot-headed when I went in," recalls the Myrtle Beach, S.C. native. "I was 26 and had a wife and three kids. I probably could have got out of the draft, but I went anyway. I was just thinking about what I could do for my country."

"Now I've been there, I can't see how their civil war concerns the U.S. So you could say I support efforts like the Moratorium."

Linwood left a promising job as a textile mill foreman back home, and has been offered a supervisor's job when he returns.

"I won't be able to take the job, though. I'm completely deaf in one ear from my injuries, and the doc says I gotta save what's left of the other. Which means I can't be around the noisy machines at the mill. Looks like I'll have to take over my father's general store, although it's the last thing I want to do."

Linwood's face is permanently marred by purple scars, reminders of Gen. Henry Shrapnel's splintering bomb. His balance is unsteady and he will never be able to drive a car again. He suffers from permanent damage to his lungs, ears and abdomen.

Although against the war, he is still an unbowed patriot.

"I think I've done my share over there," he says modestly. "I've suffered, my family has suffered - they've been living on \$145 a month and I don't know how we did it."

"But then, sometimes I feel like I haven't done enough."

Gordon

Career soldier Gordon Corbett - colloquially, a "lifer" - is very relaxed about moratoriums and about peace demonstrations in general.

"I could care less if they protest. They can burn their draft cards if that's what they enjoy doing. Their Board still has got their name on record."

The Dallas native observed that "demonstrations will go on as long as they attract attention to groups - as long as they stand to gain by them."

Gordon spent 37 months in Southeast Asia (SEA), absorbing several shrapnel wounds in stride before the concussion from a mine hitting a truck in his convoy severely damaged his hearing. He is now being fitted for an aid and plans to continue in the Service.

The sergeant explains his prolonged stay in Viet Nam, observing, "you love your country and you give it your best. But there's so much waste and corruption

going on over there. You just have to laugh at it or you'd never make it."

Elijah

A sniper shot off Elijah Davis' lower jaw last spring. The painful incident left him with three teeth and a series of extended visits to plastic surgeons, who are only now taking bone from his hip to rebuild his face. He'll be seeing them for some time to come.

"Protesting is a good idea," the scarred draftee from UCLA lisped. "As I get it, Ho Chi was the 'George Washington' of Viet Nam, and you can't blame these people for defending their country. You could say I'm pretty much against the war, pretty much for the Moratorium."

Gary

Gary Portell took a large mortar fragment in the face last August while clearing out a VC bunker. Surgeons are slowly repairing the scar that runs diagonally across the length of his face. But they won't be able to do anything for his glassy right eye.

"If I was in the same position as the demonstrators, I'd be doing the same thing they're doing. I don't blame them a damn bit for not wanting to go."

Gary remembers he "felt the hit but sensed no immediate pain," although it was an hour before the VC were dispelled from the perimeter and an evacuation helicopter could get him to a hospital.

"The next day I got over the shock of losing my eye. I figured it's done and there's nothing you can do about it. So why sit around and mope?"

"I wore my hair shoulder-length in the Nam and grew my moustache over there too. And all the time I felt like the demonstrators. I just wanted to get home."

Jim

Buck Sgt. James Currie was the only soldier of the eight interviewed who was noticeably upset when the Moratorium was mentioned.

"I won't have anything to do with those demonstrators," he muttered. "They don't know what they're talking about. I wish I could get my hands on them. Or at least, I hope all of them have the 'chance' to get to the Nam. Not to get killed or anything, just have the 'opportunity' to get there."

Jim left his mortar-shattered right leg in SEA but picks his way around well on a flesh-colored artificial limb, unnoticeable unless he raised his trouser leg to show you the plastic-covered appendage. He can't run or pick up heavy weights, but otherwise will be able to do pretty much what he could before, if a little more slowly.

"They're doing the right thing over there, but not in the right way," feels the 22-year-old Miamian. "But if I had to do it over again, I'd go back."

"After all, you owe your life to your country."

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## Key Theatre

## 'Cassidy' Is A Mere Rehash

by Fredric Berg  
"BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID" were real honest-to-goodness outlaws. As portrayed by Paul Newman (Butch) and Robert Redford, they were a couple of wise-cracking, happy-go-lucky outlaws who had a ball robbing banks and trains and fooling around on a new-fangled contraption called a bicycle. The film is now playing at the Key Theatre.

Sundance may have been the best gunman ever, and Butch was a soft-hearted slob, and underneath it all they were both really good people. Unfortunately, they outlived their time, and when they couldn't make a living robbing in the West, they packed it up and, with Sundance's mistress, Etta Place (Katherine Ross), they headed for Bolivia, because Butch had heard there was a gold rush there.

Bolivia wasn't any better than the West. The law finally caught up with them and they died violently, outnumbered 100 to two.

Sound familiar? It is, and that's the trouble with "Butch Cassidy." It's all been done before, and most of it better. The theme is the misfit fighting the establishment, and Newman's "Cool Hand Luke" is a definitely superior treatment. The photography fades from black and white to color, a la "A Man and a Woman." The idea of the outlaw who's outlived his time was handled better when done seriously in "The Wild Bunch." The final shot, freezing the actors as the cavalry guns open fire, is reminiscent of "Elvira Madigan," where the surprise value made it more chilling.

But most of all, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid are Bonnie and Clyde of our West, and this is a shame, for the

picture is enjoyable while you are in the theater, and there are enough laughs to warrant the price of admission. Like its protagonists, "Butch Cassidy" is a film which came along too late; it has outlived its time and it is only a rehash.

Writer William Goldman has opted to give every situation a sort of shock-joke effect, which requires that the characters act not as people but as straight men to the situation, saying and doing not what they should as characters but what will get a laugh. After a while, the laughs are strained, and we laugh only because we are conditioned to.

An example of this is at the end when the whole goddamn cavalry rides to the rescue to do battle with two ferocious Indians - whoops, I mean outlaws.

Director George Roy Hill has kept to a minimum the current fad among Hollywood directors, and theater directors, of being cute just for the sake of being cute, and of trying to overwhelm his audience.

There are three musical interludes in the film, but Hill is uncertain how to handle the first, which has Butch and Etta fooling around on a bicycle. It seems strained and inserted. The New York sequence, a series of tinted black and white still photos shows Butch, Sundance, and Etta at the turn of the century on their way to Bolivia. It is well-done, but the final sequence, a series of Bolivian bank robberies, is too much like the Foggy Bottom Breakdown series in "Bonnie and Clyde" to seem anything but repetitious. Nor does the music for each of these help. It is basically poor and the big surprise here is that it was written by Burt Bacharach.

Dealing with characters that seem to have been conceived only as they serve each

situation, Newman, Redford and Miss Ross strive admirably to achieve this unlikely trio, and in spite of their material, they succeed. Newman is still cursed by the fact that he is Paul Newman.

Redford gives the finest performance of the three. You feel that this could be the Sundance Kid, and soon he even begins to look of the period. As for Miss Ross, she does remarkably well, considering she has nothing really to do, and neither the author nor the director seem to know exactly what she's doing here.

Also on the bill is the original granddaddy of all Westerns (of all motion pictures for that matter), "The Great Train Robbery." It proves how far American films have come in potential and how little that potential is met.



Sam and Dave will be the featured artists for the Fall Concert to be held tomorrow evening at Constitution Hall. Prices for the concert, beginning at 8:00pm., are \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and are on sale in the Student Union.

## Arts and Entertainment

## A 'Pioneer' Of American Dance Here To Present His Technique

by Robin Reid  
Cultural Staff Writer

ONE OF THE GREAT PIONEERS of American modern dance, Charles Weidman, will be at GW this weekend to present his style and technique and his choreography to the members of the University Modern Dance Companies.

Weidman is often considered to be the "veteran clown of modern dance," but his dance is not always gaily comic - it is often satiric...well-aimed, and amazingly precise. He is one of the most creative men in the field, excelling in the unification of music, dance and mime. His pantomime is not a realistic



Charles Weidman

type, rather it produces a gesture in its most basic movement.

A broadly educated dancer (his training includes the Kabuki of Japan), Weidman is capable of choreographing without the

"arty" or "stagey" aspects, which appear so often in others' works.

Now in his 60's, he is still objective and searching. He still seeks expression through dance movements.

Dancing originally with the Denishawn Company, the three pioneers of American dance, Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman eventually broke away. Graham became a soloist, while Humphrey and Weidman joined efforts. They remained together as a team for almost thirty years. After Miss Humphrey's death, Mr. Weidman choreographed the Brahms' Waltzes as a tribute to her. It is considered an example of pure dancing and it is this choreographic work which Weidman will be teaching here during the Workshop segment of his stay. (He will concentrate on technique during the Master Class).

While everyone was choreographing sober works in the 30's and 40's, Weidman developed his own comic style. Perhaps most significant is his involvement in the field of dance, which has spanned the entire modern dance development...his own creativity being a major contributor to that development.

With the addition of the Weidman technique and works from his repertory, the GW Graduate and Undergraduate Modern Dance Company is indeed gaining some valuable experience. It is hoped and expected that this company will continue its experimentation into all aspects of dance and that this coming experience will serve as an additional movement resource from which they can continue their growth.

## Discovery In D.C.

THE WASHINGTON OPERA SOCIETY will open its season with Rossini's "Le Comte Ory," to be performed Oct. 17, 19, and 22 at Lisner Auditorium. Judging from previous seasons, no expense will be spared in production and quality will be the highest.

## Georgetown Group Opens Third Season

by Bruce Smith  
Cultural Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN WORKSHOP COMPANY opened its third season of modern dance last Friday evening with an uneven program. The program opened with a spritely play on children's games to Bizet accompaniment, entitled "One Potato, Two..." In the entire evening, no piece matched the meeting of theme, music, and dance that Jan Gamble provided in choreographing this light piece.

The program then took a somber and overly dramatic turn in "Pawn," choreographed by Jefferson James. Although both dancers, Jeanie Jones and Beth Powell brought a welcomed display of beautifully executed movement to the piece, the heavy drama of the theme over-powered the dance.

The most elaborate effort of the evening turned out to be the least appealing. "Canyon" brought together several elaborate effects - elaborate in the context of the Workshop's small studio. However, there was little or no continuity in their use. The use of a scrim and rear lighting seemed to be the creation of the stage manager rather than the choreographer. Similarly, the correlation of meaning between the various parts of the work was also

lacking.

Suzette Martinez' "Three Studies" ended the program. In the most interesting of the three, "The Hat", we are treated to a study of slow motion. Nine girls form a line and pass a hat forward. Miss Martinez' use of speed variations makes the piece fascinating.

Georgetown Workshop Company is housed in a second floor studio at 1519 Wisconsin Ave., NW. Last summer the group applied to the Mayor's Commission on the Arts for use of the Dance Playhouse at 1742 Church Street, NW.

The Commission turned down the Workshop's request after asking questions like "Do you have a Negro in your group?" The group noted that although they do not have a black permanent member, Ulysses Dove, a black Bennington student, has been a guest artist.

Surely the Commission's refusal to grant the Workshop space in the heavily black Church Street area will do nothing to help the company to attract black permanent members.

If the group discriminates against anyone, it is men. Two men and twelve women made for an unbalanced grouping.

This first program will be repeated this Friday and Saturday evening at 8:30 pm.

## 'Mnenosyne' Hopes For A New Image

HOPEFULLY, AN ENTIRELY NEW literary magazine will appear at GW this semester. This year's magazine will bear a new name, MNENOSYNE, after the goddess of memory and the mother of the nine muses of the arts and sciences.

A more active publicity campaign is being followed in the hopes of interesting a larger segment of the student body in the magazine. As an example, not only are students being urged to submit material of a larger variety, but they are also being asked to support Mnenosyne financially by becoming a patron of it. Each

patron, after paying \$1.00 will receive a free copy of the fall issue and will have his name published in the back.

This procedure was necessary due to a cut in the magazine's budget. Patronages will be sold during the week of Oct. 20 in the Student Union lobby.

Students are being urged to submit material in any literary vein. Poetry, short stories and plays are typical of the magazine. However, this year critical essays will be accepted as well. Art material of any sort will also be considered. Submissions must be made by Nov. 7 and may be turned into either the Mnenosyne mailbox in the Student Union Annex, brought to the English department (Stuart 401), or brought to Mr. Claeysens' office (B-10).

The only way a literary magazine of any value will evolve on the GW campus is if the student body participates in the effort. Anyone wishing to offer suggestions or make contributions are encouraged.

The further stories of the success of the Mnenosyne will be reported in the Arts and Entertainment pages of the Hatchet in the coming weeks.

## Players' Season

FIESTA by Kelsey Collie

Oct. 30-Nov. 1

MOTHER COURAGE

by Bertolt Brecht

Dec. 4-6, 11-13

DO YOU KNOW WHERE

YOUR CHILDREN ARE?

by Cary Engleberg

Feb. 17-21

ABIQUIU by Will Bellais

April 7-11

ANDROCLES AND THE LION

May 7-9



## Editorials

## A Success, But . . .

IN THE EYES of its organizers, both locally and nationally, yesterday's Moratorium must have been a rousing success. Millions of dissatisfied Americans expressed themselves quietly and calmly with their sheer numbers as a show of force.

One could not help being moved by the sight of thousands of students, perched in trees and on rooftops, listening to Dr. Spock, or sitting in complete silence for five minutes in memory of the war dead. The contrast between yesterday's activities and the recent events in Chicago was abundantly clear.

Despite this impressive display and our previous unqualified support for the Moratorium, we are less than completely satisfied. As we had expressed earlier (Sept. 29), we would have liked the day to have been educational as well as expressive. For the November Moratorium, it makes little sense to us if only the same people who marched yesterday march again. Instead, we suggest that efforts be made to encourage more people to become cognizant of the background and consequences of the war, as the Vietnam Moratorium Committee as originally intended.

We found two other matters which distracted from the Moratorium. The conspicuous lack of support from faculty members and administrative officers made the day a student Moratorium at GW. It should have been a Moratorium for all who are dissatisfied with the country's war policy.

In addition, the Moratorium's last minute anti-freeway campaign and the subsequent confrontation at the Three Sisters Islands' construction site was totally inappropriate. The freeway issue has been alive for years and should not have been allowed to detract from yesterday's focus on Vietnam.

## The Right to Know

ALMOST UNNOTICED because of yesterday's dramatic events are two important upcoming meetings. The Board of Trustees will hold its annual meeting this afternoon and the Columbian College Faculty will begin discussing far-reaching curriculum changes tomorrow.

Both of these meetings will be closed to interested members of the student body and representatives of the campus newspaper which is constitutionally charged with presenting "campus news of interest and significance concerning students, alumni, faculty and administration" to all members of the student body.

At the Columbian College Faculty meeting, two Student Assembly members will represent the views of a student body of over 10,000. At the Board meeting, only one student and one faculty member will represent the views of their respective groups. We feel that these meetings ought to be open to the entire University community. As this is not the case, however, major policy making bodies should make certain that other members of the University community receive a full account of their deliberations. The Hatchet cannot faithfully fulfill its constitutional charge if it is denied access to these as well as to other important meetings.

In order for student participation to be worthwhile, the student body must be well informed. We ask all groups which do not allow outsiders to give others a fair chance to participate intelligently.



## Letters to the Editor

## GW Tutoring

I'm sick of hearing all these sweeping generalizations about whites and blacks. Not all whites are rich and come from the suburbs and not every black neighborhood is a ghetto. I am a white who went to a predominantly black elementary school and was tutored by a black girl as a child.

I agree with you that the way tutoring was run here was a very poor and anachronistic program (I worked in SERVE for a few years). Tutoring in itself, however, is not a sick institution. I totally agree with you that the Washington school system is awful and that white racism must be attacked in the white community. That's why SERVE was abolished: to set up a more relevant and comprehensive program (GWAC), right? I went to the organization meetings last spring and was disgusted. Everyone was too busy giggling about their cute name and enjoying their clique to work on a program.

The test of an effective leader is his ability to work and improve an organization to meet the problems that arise. The only real basis most of the Student Assembly members had to judge your merit was on your work in SERVE and GWAC. You were not judged on your high and mighty views concerning white racism.

Toni Walker

## Estrangement

The past few weeks people at GW have been expressing interest in getting a permanent community action together. In their meetings they have sighted their plan for action, yet have failed to take into account a certain view. In the past, all attempts on establishing a community group, whether on or off the university, have been short-lived. Like the comet flashing across the sky, gathering initial energy, then fading into oblivion.

These groups were a creation of several people who needed an outlet for their energy. In their fervor, they failed to comprehend the true nature of the group in itself, and in the realm of society.

The consciousness embraced by the leading members is one whose duty it is

to take up the fight against the establishment. In personifying the group as a machine or weapon, they themselves are no better than the opposition.

I am not saying that groups should be a garden enclosed in the wilderness of the world; yet as the leaders forge on, the same estrangement will continue.

Peter Chelnik

## Lindsay Recruit

The autumn of 1969 will mark a crucial turning point in our efforts to end domestic poverty and discrimination and to terminate our involvement in Vietnam. Both the Congress and the Nixon Administration will continue to neglect our cities and to waste thousands of lives and billions of dollars in Southeast Asia unless they are convinced that public opinion is against them.

The forthcoming New York City Mayoral election will play a decisive role, not only in the future of the city's 8 million residents, but also the course of policy in Washington, D.C., for John Lindsay has become a national symbol.

It was Lindsay who led the fight to stop federal and state cuts in welfare, housing, and the War on Poverty. The Mayor doubled city assistance to the City University of New York over the last three years, and has supported a program of open enrollment there. He spoke out against the war in Vietnam years ago when critics of the war were still accused of disloyalty. He urged rejection of the ABM.

Both of the Mayor's opponents stand for militarism abroad and complacency and

repression at home. Mario Procaccino and John Marchi believe that our most important domestic problem is not poverty or housing or pollution or freedom of dissent, but "law and order."

If the New York City election is not to follow the pattern of Los Angeles and Minneapolis, we must have your assistance. With the aid of student leaders from the Kennedy and McCarthy campaigns we are recruiting students throughout the Northeast to come to New York for a weekend or more of campaigning. Students are especially needed for canvassing in the crucial "swing" areas of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. Students preferring to stay in headquarters are needed to work on telephoning and mailings. We will be able to provide housing for those who need it.

If you think that you could give the Mayor some active support, please call me collect at 212-883-7463 or 212-883-7464.

Jeffrey W. Stein

## More Support

In sympathy with the Vietnam Moratorium and strike on October 15, we the undersigned students of the George Washington University, now participating in the Beaver College London Semester, join with the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and our fellow concerned students in refusing to attend class on this date.

Mimi Beeber, Marc Feldman, Judy Watkins, Elliott Scott Van Ness, Adreinne Sontag

## Letters To The Editor Policy

The Hatchet welcomes and encourages all letters reacting to its editorial position, its columns, and the news. The editors are anxious to promote an intelligent dialogue between the paper and its readers, as well as among the readers themselves.

To insure responsible dialogue, the Hatchet insists that all letters be signed and include address and student identification number when applicable. Only under extenuating circumstances, with the permission of the editor, will a name be withheld.

Letters should be marked "Letter to the Editor" and be deposited in boxes in the Student Union Lobby or Thurston Hall or by mail by 2:00pm Tuesday for the Thursday issue, and by 2:00 pm. Friday for the Monday issue.

The Hatchet reserves the right to condense or reject all letters.

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# Changing the Country: Number 2



LAST WEEK I listed four possible methods to accomplish change in this country: reduce the size of government from within; governmental self-reform; violence-daily, and daily changing in form; and some idea that still is in someone's imagination.

The first three alternatives are the only tangible ones and therefore the only ones worth considering.

The first alternative, "from within reduce portions of government to their simplest forms, and then revitalize local governments" seems the most appealing concept.

It is conservative in tone and might attract those who believe that change is needed but that big government cannot achieve it. It might attract some of those who feel that they have no control over their own destinies because their problems are too great and the government too big for them to influence either.

It might attract some young and/or energetic people who have ideas and feel that this is a chance to test them. Finally, it might offer a "last chance" for many to see if the American political system works, and if it does, a "first chance" to test a modified form of town

meeting democracy.

Would these groups be collectively or individually successful? Consider those who feel that government is too big to accomplish the needed changes: they may approach the government individually or in small groups, confront larger groups, and be overpowered; they would not form lobbies or commissions to accomplish change because that would make big government bigger; because these people are "conservative" they will never use "radical" methods, and will therefore lose a conventionally maneuvered battle to those who know the conventions better.

Consider those who feel unable to control their own destinies: seeking special representation in the government or forming lobbies would remove them individually one step further from power; seeking "smaller" government to better their welfare would meet a solid front of those who benefit from "big" government; this latter group controls most of the resources, and a battle between haves and have nots is often predictable. Of course, a mammoth group of have nots can accomplish change, but the expense will be the erection of another impersonal governmental giant.

Individuals energetic enough to enter the governmental arena would probably find themselves

feeling like fertile women in a world of sterile or impotent men. On Capitol Hill mediocrity hates ability.

Try walking through mud eight hours a day, everyday. You eventually stop making the journey. That happened at the Senate last summer. By late August many of the most talented young people there were saying "I refuse to try anything here anymore."

Finally, the last chancers will never test town meeting democracy. Their program will never get that far.

Consider the "McCarthy kids" of last year; where are they now? By admission of many of the former leaders, a "few have gotten influential positions and are playing the game. Of the rest, half are on meth; and the other half have disappeared to who knows where."

If you choose this alternative route to accomplish change, try working in the government—and see clearly that the functioning of government greatly explains why this country is not governed well. However, you cannot change government by joining it. Its power is seducing. Even if for you it isn't, Americans don't generally legislate away their own privileges.

If you want change in this nation consider the other choices for next week.

Oren Teicher

## Pollution: America's Most Urgent Problem



OF ALL THE GREAT issues facing us in America not one is as potentially dangerous as the problems of environmental pollution. At the same time it seems that the inevitable catastrophe facing our environment unfortunately occupies the attention of but a handful of our government officials.

In America we seem to have decided that somehow our air, our water, and our land will clean themselves up by themselves. We have adopted the philosophy that says that somehow 'things' will work themselves out.

For some unknown reason most of us just do not get upset at the prospect of not having clean water to drink or clean air to breathe. We really do not care if industry destroys our natural surroundings, for we seem to assume that industry's expansion is somehow in our own best interest. We seem to possess an almost limitless confidence in the ability of our technology to find the solutions to every problem—no matter how intricate and complicated. We seem to be convinced that science will discover a vaccine to purify our air, a pill to clean our water, and a machine to restore our natural resources.

Yet, the cold facts of our continuing environmental deterioration are as frightening as they are indisputable. The briefest investigation, for example, comes up with the following: 1. The Water Resources Council tells us that within 50 years our supply of fresh water will be completely exhausted. 2. The National Air Pollution Control Administration claims that by the end of this century it will be unsafe to breathe the air for more than ten consecutive minutes in any one of 18 major American cities.

In response to these and other colossal environmental problems the federal government has barely gotten its feet wet. To be sure, some positive steps in reversing the trend of environmental deterioration have been taken, but sadly the vast majority of these actions have come about only as the result of some specific crisis. A prime example of this was the recent decision by the Department of the Interior to impose certain regulations on oil companies involved in off-shore drilling. These decisions which were vigorously supported by conservation groups, came about AFTER millions of dollars of damage had been done to the California coast at Santa Barbara because of careless off-shore oil spillage.

Most scientists will agree that the single largest contributor to air pollution are the exhaust fumes from

automobiles. And yet the attempts to develop non-pollutant automobiles such as the electrically powered car have met with massive resistance both in the Congressional and Executive branches of the government. It seems that the oil industry lobby, which strongly opposed the electric car for its obvious own self-interest, has more power and influence in this country than all the scientists combined who tell us that our air will shortly no longer be safe to breathe.

A further example of how the federal government has failed to provide the necessary environmental protections occurred just this past week here in Washington. In what was termed an 'economy' move, the United States House of Representatives slashed \$400 million from the fight against water pollution. The same economy-minded House of Representatives, only one week earlier, agreed to spend \$82 billion on the Department of Defense. During that debate every effort to reduce the proposed expenditures was quickly shouted down.

It might not be terribly romantic nor exciting today to carry a picket sign demanding clean air and water, but the time is fast approaching when we will have no choice. Today it is still possible to reverse the trend of environmental deterioration. In all likelihood, tomorrow will be too late.

Paul Zeman

## The Moratorium: There Is a Choice



LAST MONDAY'S HATCHET devoted all of its editorials, three columns and several news articles to Wednesday's Vietnam Moratorium. I have chosen to respond to the lead editorial that day, from which I have borrowed this column's title, because it represents as well as any other statement made with regard to the Moratorium the dangers involved when commitment outpaces responsibility.

"The Vietnam record," said the Hatchet, "is clear and is there for all to see, if you're willing to make the effort. The facts speak for themselves..." Even on the very tenuous assumption that the facts are clear on Vietnam, they certainly do not speak for themselves. Facts do not run headlong into conclusions.

Facts must be interpreted, and this process is deeply colored by the interpreter's moral and political orientations. Vietnam is controversial precisely because the myriad of facts available is subject to widely divergent interpretations.

Assuming the substantive issue at hand—the merits and demerits of the War—to be so clear as to be dismissed with a summary assertion that "the facts speak for themselves," the Hatchet displayed a lack of insight and perspective into the complexity of Vietnam which typifies the way in which many well-intentioned students have come to approach this national problem. It is this lack of appreciation for the complexity of the problem which may explain the Hatchet's intolerance for those who have not or will not take a definitive position on the War. We deplore those who follow their normal day's activities because they don't know where they stand...

"There is no choice," declared the Hatchet. "We must express ourselves. We must march in peace for peace." If any one statement could be singled out as indicative of the editorial's general theme, it would probably be this: "There is no choice." This brings to

mind the observation of Columbia sociology Prof. Allan Silver following the disturbances at Columbia: "Their moral arrogance is incredible. These students would exact a conformity that makes Joe McCarthy look like a civil libertarian." The language is too extreme for this case, but the thrust of the comment is still quite applicable.

It is imperative in a free thought society (campus or country) that one grasp that the freedom to choose among various systems and beliefs necessarily involves the corollary freedom not to choose at all. In choosing not to choose, one does express himself (something the editorial did not appear to note). It is an expression either of indecision or of disenchantment with the available alternatives.

It is true that in choosing not to choose one effectively disfranchises himself and leaves the determination of events largely in the hands of others, but this is itself an important and meaningful decision. It was, in fact, the course chosen by many conscientious Americans in the last presidential election.

Aside from the substantive issues, there is a legitimate question of tactics employed in the Moratorium. In July of this year, I received a letter from the Washington office of the newly organized Vietnam Moratorium Committee. In it the following aim was set forth: "The basic idea is to set aside October 15 for a one day moratorium on 'business as usual' in order that students, faculty members and concerned citizens can spend the day working in the larger community to end the war." This was a worthy objective and would have received my support.

It appears that somewhere along the line community involvement has fallen by the wayside. One need only look at the schedule for Wednesday to realize that there will be no forages outside the university community.

Earlier in this decade, hundreds of students responded to the call to work for civil rights. Last

summer, thousands responded to the call to stomp the country in behalf of an obscure junior senator from Minnesota. These efforts had a profound influence on our political and social attitudes as a nation. They were essentially student efforts in the beginning, but because they reached into the community-at-large on a person to person basis, they eventually transcended student involvement.

Yesterday, we were asked to "work for peace." How? By broadening the base of popular opposition to the War? By carrying our convictions outside the campus and into the homes? Not really. The protest remains internalized in the university community. What "community involvement" there was undoubtedly came at six and eleven o'clock last night when Americans were grouped around their respective tubes after a hard day at work.

The opportunity to confront citizens of the community-at-large as individuals rather than as images on a screen was not in the script for yesterday. The program involved a lot more talking at than talking with. In fact, it appeared to this observer to be aimed more at reinforcing the attitudes of those assembled in protest of the war than of winning over any substantial new segment of the community. Whatever the relative success or failure of yesterday's Moratorium, it was a student demonstration, and it is here that I think the organizers have missed the boat.

Meanwhile, this opponent to our continued military presence in Vietnam was attending Poly Sci 105 about the time the first speaker rose to the rostrum yesterday behind the library. I was think how interesting it was that in order for this column to appear in today's Hatchet, business would have to proceed as usual in the Student Union Annex and at the printing firm on Wednesday, October 15.

Paul Zeman is a senior majoring in political science. He is a member of the Student Court and was an unsuccessful candidate for secretary of the Student Assembly last spring.





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# EL TORO BRAVO





# Beat the Experts

THE HATCHET sports staff was extremely impressed by the enthusiastic response to our "Beat the Experts" contest, and the first week's results were quite unexpected. Not only were there 5 winners, but among them, presenting a mild shock to any male sport fan's ego, was Miss Penny Blum.

Last week's victors, which also included Mark Grand, Jim Heym, Tim Ashwell, and Mark Yacker, had respectable records, all having correctly chosen 13 out of 15 college football games. The sport expert with the best percentage was Washington Star editorial writer Morris Siegel, who picked 12 out of the 15 games. Among other sports staff guests, basketball coach Wayne Dobbs correctly chose 11 of 15 games, while WTOP's sports announcer Warner Wolf picked 10 of 15.

Due to last week's large number of winners, the Hatchet sports staff has made a slight change in the format of this week's contest. In order to avoid ties in the future, each week a tie-breaker game will be selected. All participants must write down the score of that particular game. This week's tie-breaker is the Southern Cal at Notre Dame game.

To compete with the sports staff experts this week, select the winner of each game by putting a circle around the team of your choice. Tear out your selections from the paper and submit them along with your name, address and telephone number to the sports staff by dropping them in the Sports staff box on the second floor of the Student Union annex. Entries must be submitted by 7 p.m. Friday in order to be counted.

The person selecting the greatest number of winners will join the "experts" next week in predicting the games.

Score: ( ) Southern Cal at  
( ) Notre Dame



Harvey Blumenthal  
(Hatchet Sports Editor)

Tenn.  
Ga. Tech  
UCLA  
Nebraska  
Penn St.  
Georgia  
Kentucky  
Ohio U. at Miami (Ohio)  
Texas A&M at Texas Christian  
Colorado at Oklahoma  
Michigan at Michigan State  
Duke at Maryland  
Oklahoma State at Missouri  
Missouri  
Hofstra at Temple

Southern Cal.  
(21-20)



Ron Tipton  
(Hatchet Sports Editor)

Tenn.  
Auburn  
UCLA  
Nebraska  
Syracuse  
Georgia  
LSU  
Miami  
T.C.U.  
Oklahoma  
Michigan  
Duke  
Missouri  
Temple  
Notre Dame

(27-21)



Martin Wolf  
(Hatchet Sports writer)

Tenn.  
Auburn  
UCLA  
Nebraska  
Penn St.  
Georgia  
LSU  
Miami  
Texas A&M  
Oklahoma  
Michigan  
Duke  
Missouri  
Temple  
Southern Cal.

(17-14)



Steve Korcheck  
(GW Baseball coach)

Alabama  
Auburn  
UCLA  
Nebraska  
Penn St.  
Georgia  
LSU  
Miami  
Texas A&M  
Oklahoma  
Michigan  
Maryland  
Missouri  
Temple  
Southern Cal.

(28-20)



Penny Blum  
(Last week's winner)

Tenn.  
Auburn  
UCLA  
Kansas  
Penn St.  
Georgia  
LSU  
Miami  
T.C.U.  
Colorado  
Michigan  
Maryland  
Missouri  
Temple  
Southern Cal.

(27-14)

## Intramural Tally

THE FALL intramural football program got under way this past weekend with the defending champs of the Sunday A League and the Sunday B League continuing where they left off last season, while the defending champs of the Saturday B League were being upset.

Last season, Delta Tau Delta easily captured the Saturday B crown. However, this year, they opened up against the Med IV and were shut out by a 7-0 score. The Deltas did register a protest against the Med School team for using an illegal player but not enough information is known and investigations must be held before the outcome can be declared final.

In other results of the Saturday B League, the Koshier Dixiecrats, behind the touchdown receptions of Joe Fennelly and Alan Lowe, as well as a stubborn defense that did not yield a first down, defeated Calhoun Hall 12-0.

A new participant in the intramural program, the Black Student Union, defeated the P.C.'s in a close game 6-0. The Med Frads scored four touchdowns on the way to a 27-0 romp over Tau Kappa Epsilon. The Med Dieties edged Tau Epsilon Pi 6-2. The Red Guard handily defeated Sigma Chi 12-0 and Sigma Alpha Epsilon and The Team got by Phi Sigma Delta and Sigma Alpha Mu, respectively, by the identical score of 6-0. Sigma Nu defeated Idgaf 13-6 and Welling Hall forfeited to Theta Tau.

In a much depleted A League, the defending champs, The Letterman, crushed Sigma Alpha Epsilon 13-0. Jim Berkowitz opened the scoring for the Lettermen by intercepting a Steve Anastasian pass and taking it in for a score. To ice the game, Hohn Comitiz threw a 40 yard T.D. pass to split end, Phil Walsh.

In the other contest, Bill Collins connected with Larry Zebrack on the first play for a touchdown as the Deltas quickly jumped ahead of the Reasonable

Men 7-0. Collins later added two more scoring strikes to make the final score 20-0. Sigma Chi drew a bye this week.

In the Sunday B League, the defending champs Phi Sigma Delta were given a victory by an Alpha Epsilon Pi forfeit. The Chicago Cops, via Arthur Perlis's three touchdown passes, crushed Calhoun Hall 19-0. One of the scores was set up when Dave Premsky blocked a punt.

In other action, Tau Kappa Epsilon trounced Sigma Phi Epsilon 13-0. Tau Epsilon Pi crushed Sigma Alpha Epsilon 14-0. Health Care squeezed by Heads Up 7-6. Phi Sigma Kappa got by Kappa Sigma 9-0 and Med Soph destroyed the Banana Splits 27-0. The Tortfeasors forfeited to Theta Tau and Med Soph I forfeited to Delta Tau Delta.

In other intramural events this week, the nightly finalists of ping pong will play off Thursday night to decide a winner.



TEP CRUSHED Sigma Alpha Epsilon 14-0 in Sunday B League competition.

photo by Vita

# SPORTS

## Defense, Pitching Improved

## Diamondmen Finish Fall Season

by Martin Wolf  
A MUCH improved defense and continued steady pitching stood out as the GW baseball team completed its fall practice, under the watchful eye of Coach Steve Korcheck.

Terming the fall season the best he's seen since arriving here, Coach Korcheck was especially pleased with the fine play shown in the field. The defensive improvement was especially welcome on a team that had committed 87 errors last season, for an average of three a game.

The strength of the team remains the pitching staff. Four

juniors, one sophomore and one freshman make up this strong unit, which was never hit hard during the exhibition season.

Leading the mound staff are junior Hank Bunnel and Dick Baughman, a sophomore. Both have shown improvement over their already fine performances of last year. Joining them are juniors Chuck Kendall and George Korte, freshman Jodie Wampler, who gave up two runs in sixteen innings this fall, and junior Dan Boyle.

All-Conference catcher Eric Spink and sophomore Bill Collins will share the catching duties. While one is catching, the other will be starting in the outfield.

Freshman Sam Perlozzo, whom Coach Korcheck feels is already the best third baseman he's seen at George Washington, will be the only new addition to the Colonial's starting infield. He was especially pleased with his fall batting average of over .350.

The middle of the infield will be patrolled by Senior, Bob Dennis at short and sophomore Dave Ritter at second. Defensive improvement is expected from both. Ritter started as a freshman while Dennis has been a starter since his freshman year.

Senior Cliff Brown will return at first. Brown, who had his best fall season, is a clutch hitter, driving in runs though not hitting for a high average. Backing them up will be Hank Scharf.

Joining one of the catchers in the outfield will be Dick Baughman and Hank Bunnel, two of the starting pitchers. Both are not only fine pitchers,

but are also solid hitters. John Comitiz will also see outfield duty.

Prospects for the spring are good. Solid pitching, improved defense and adequate hitting give the Colonials a chance for a fine season. Coach Korcheck is hoping to make the Colonials' final season in the Southern Conference a championship season.

## Sports Shorts

THE STUDENT ASSEMBLY defeated the Hatchet Hatchets in a bitterly contested football game 6-0 Saturday. The contest was a fierce defensive struggle from start to finish, with the only touchdown being scored in the opening moments of play.

Though disappointed by the loss, injured Quarterback Stephen Phillips felt that "the game was worthwhile in that the Student Assembly was brought together for the first and only time." He noted that neither President Neil Portnow nor Vice-President David Berz participated on behalf of the Student Assembly.

Intramural director Ken Bumgarner asks anyone interested in bowling in a league against other University teams to attend a meeting next Wednesday at 12:15 P.M. in the gym office.

The Intramural department is also sponsoring a coed volleyball game next Wednesday from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. in the men's gym. All interested are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served.



## Proposals for Oct. 17 Faculty Meeting

## Opinions Vary on Linton Reforms

by Michael Rawson

Hatchet Features Writer

MOST MEMBERS of the faculty that the Hatchet interviewed feel that Dean Calvin Linton's proposed reforms on academic requirements will be accepted at least in part by the Columbian College. The reforms will be introduced at the October 17 meeting of the College's faculty.

The most serious obstacle to passing the reforms was stated by Dr. Thelma Lavine of the Philosophy department. "I see opposition because for some departments the proposals imply cutting back."

Dr. Hamilton Moore, head of the English composition program, said however, that it is "an unrealistic argument that departments will fight this proposal to preserve their empire. I have fifty sections now and I won't mind if they drop to thirty seven."

Many teachers agreed with Dr. Moore's position. Dr. Peter Hill of the history department said "I don't believe our department will be affected."

The first of the Linton measures proposes that all lower

division requirements in Columbian College be eliminated and that the requirements be set by the individual departments. The second proposal suggests that the students be permitted to receive a bachelor's degree without a major or field of concentration.

Despite the comment of Dr. I. B. Hansen, a member of the Biology department, that the proposals are "far out," there seems to be a consensus among faculty interviewed that reforms are sorely needed. Many, however, were not familiar with the Dean's proposals and would not comment.

Dr. Artley Zuchelli, Chairman of the University Senate Academic Committee, felt that the reforms were "certainly in the right direction."

"Both are excellent proposals," commented Dr. Lavine.

Dr. Geza Teleki of the Geology department also endorsed the proposals and indicated that the geology department would strongly support the measures.

Vice President for Academic

Affairs and University Provost Harold F. Bright believes that the first Linton proposal would "aid in the counseling of students." Under the new program counselors would be able to advise instead of simply enforcing the lower Columbian dictates for freshmen and sophomores.

"Because of the elimination of lower division requirements the students will focus on the department requirements," argued Dr. Zuchelli. The students, therefore, "will be more closely in touch with their departments," he continued.

Dr. Hill is also concerned about the proposal's affect on the advising system. He said, "Who will do the advising under the proposal? Does it mean that because of the elimination of lower division requirements the departments will have to do the advising? If so, Hill added, it would be "a heavy burden" on the professors.

In contrast Zuchelli feels that because the criteria would be in the hands of the department, that there will be "a more effective communication between students and their faculty," despite any additional burden.

Professor Phillip Highfill, of the English department, expressed a few thoughts on the problems of requirements. "There is a danger in keeping the curriculum general," he said. If, as stated by many, the purpose of Linton's plan is to keep education broad, then Prof. Highfill believes that there is a danger of the proposals doing just the opposite. He said, "professional institutions,

particularly in the sciences and mathematics, which govern employment and acceptance into graduate schools have, in a sense, seeped down to the undergraduate level."

Highfill especially emphasized the problem of technical requirements when he said that certain institutions "are demanding more technical skill and knowledge at an earlier stage in school" and are therefore taking up those "valuable credits which a student of science, let's say, might use studying philosophy or English." He feels that a student headed for medicine might discover economics under the present system, but a departmental program might end major field flexibility.

Dr. Hill does not completely agree with Highfill's view. "We should be very sure," he said, "that students in their last two years would take other upper division courses as well as those required by their department. He pointed out that "too much flexibility" may arise because students will only take upper division courses required by their major.

"What happens to the student who really needs help?" questioned Dr. Moore. "I feel the teacher and the student will do a better job if the student chooses to take the course." Moore added, however, that students who need help in a certain subject rarely chose it on their own.

Dr. Hugh LeBlanc, a professor of Political Science, was in general agreement with the recommendations, "but I feel that the requirements for a

major should still be controlled by the department."

"I'm a pragmatist," Dr. Hill told the Hatchet. "All the departments should consult with the members of their faculty to see what exactly they would require for their majors. If they are going to be about the same, why change?" He then added, "I'm for it."

Dr. Linton's second proposal of "a non major-major," as Dr. Lavine calls it, seemed to get the support of the faculty interviewed. Drs. Zuchelli and Lavine did, however, express concern that if a non-major proposal passes, it should be made clear that this degree would be "next to worthless" for those interested in grad schools.

All the faculty questioned felt that there is definitely a segment of the student body that would take a non-major program.

From our soundings, the chances of passing the program seem bright. "There will undoubtedly be opposition," Zuchelli said, "But Dean Linton is very effective in speaking for the proposals he supports."

Dr. LeBlanc said that he "had no idea how much support" there is, but he felt it is "significant."

Dr. Moore said the matter will be "thoroughly chewed over - no one solution will probably wholly satisfy" the faculty.

In general, "the faculty meeting will be like a George Bernard Shaw play, after each speaker your vote changes," laughed Assistant Dean Robert Rutledge. "The dialectic is going to be glorious."

## Center Board Acts On Rathskellar Comm.

by Steve Ross

Hatchet Staff Writer

THE UNIVERSITY Center Operations Board unanimously passed a motion for formation of a committee to govern the center's rathskellar at Tuesday night's meeting.

The motion passed with virtually no disagreements. Concerns of the committee will encompass management, publicity, entertainment and food service. The rathskellar will have a student manager who will be the committee's only non-voting member.

In other business, operations board member Alan Zackowitz introduced a set of three proposals for fees to be charged in the center in order to admit guests and the general public.

After a heated discussion his "plan A" was accepted by the board. It would provide for an admission fee for guests and the general public. Enforcement of the fee will not be decided until it is determined how often the general public will use all of the Center facilities and whether or not all guests would have to pay to use the facilities.

University Center Director Boris Bell stated that he was

strongly opposed to indiscriminate opening of the doors to general public use. Bell expressed the fear of the center becoming a hangout for the more undesirable members of the local community. Bell felt racial tensions may develop.

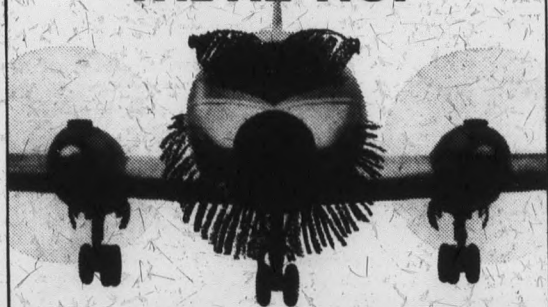
Bell also spoke out against the guest fee, favoring charging more to a guest for the use of individual facilities. Bell also pointed out that a possible student backlash may result from public use of the Center.

Lynn Stelle, in response to Bell's statement, said that he felt that the University owes something to the community and added that not opening the Center may lead to vandalism by those who are kept out.

The photographs in the *Moratorium* issue were taken by:

Seth Beckerman, James Dungan, Shelley Green, David Hyams, Marvin Ickow, Curt Mackey, Curt Morgen, Henry Resnikoff, Jeff Schulman, Bruce Smith, Joe Spector and David Vita.

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